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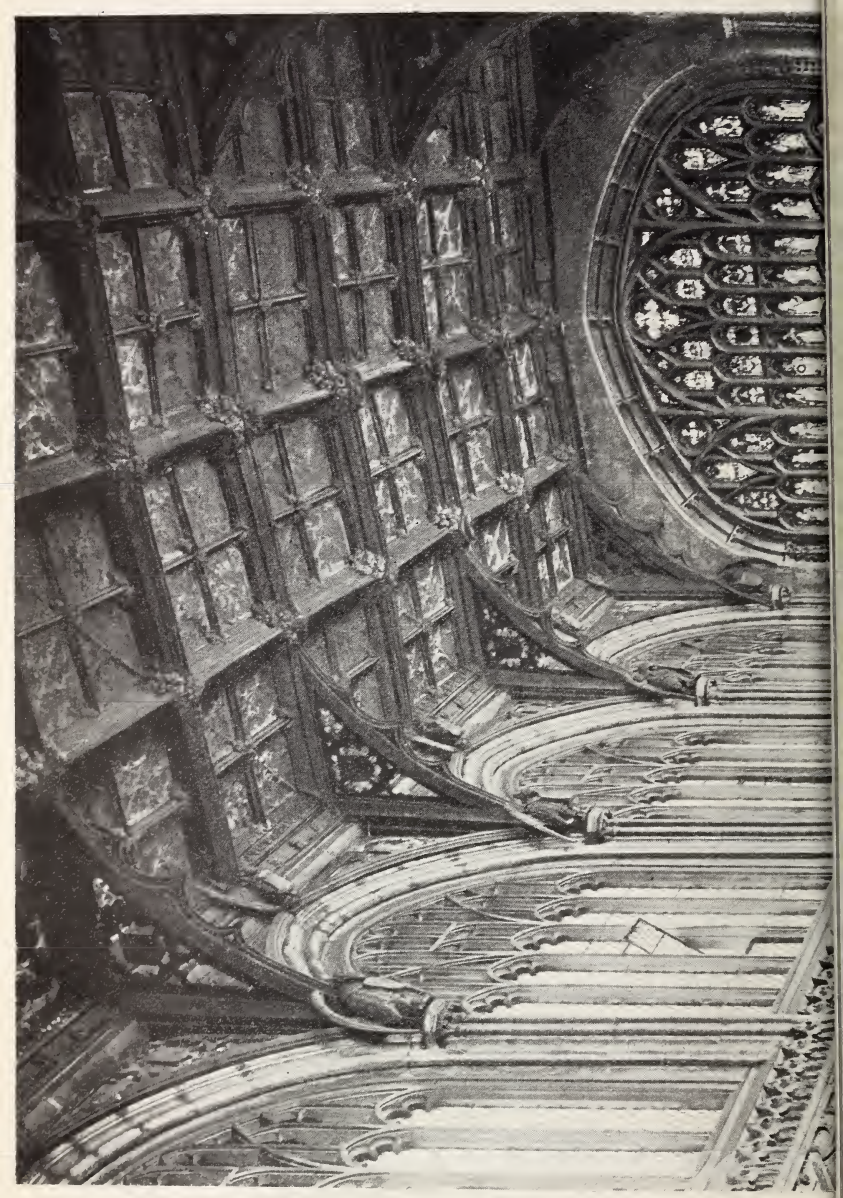
TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

VOL. LXXII.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire

FOR THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME LXXII

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XXXVI

LIVERPOOL

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1921

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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1921

President.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.
WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, M.A., F.S.A.
F. C. BEAZLEY, F.S.A.
HENRY PEET, M.A., F.S.A.
A. H. ARKLE.
F. C. LARKIN, F.R.C.S.
R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A., F.S.A.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1921.

F. E. AUBREY, L.D.S.
F. H. CROSSLEY, F.S.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1922.

F. W. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
R. CATON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
FRANCIS J. WELD.
WALTER PEEL, C.B.E.
GEORGE T. SHAW.
CUTHBERT WOODS, L.D.S.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1923.

W. FORSHAW WILSON.
HAROLD LEE, J.P.
R. GLADSTONE, B.C.L., M.A.
J. A. TWEMLOW, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer

S. W. PHIPPS, 32 DANEHURST ROAD, WALLASEY, CHESHIRE.

Hon. Librarian.

R. T. BAILEY, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Hon. Assistant Librarian

JAMES A. WAITE.

Hon. Secretary.

PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

JAMES A. WAITE.

Hon. Editor.

JOHN BROWNBILL, M.A.

Excursion Committee.

F. C. LARKIN, F.R.C.S.
F. E. AUBREY, L.D.S.
F. W. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Photographic Committee.

R. T. BAILEY, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
F. C. LARKIN, F.R.C.S.
JAMES A. WAITE.

Officers of the Society since Commencement.

Presidents.

1.	Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1848
2.	Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1854
3.	General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L.	1855
4.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.	1863
5.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c.	1866
6.	Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1869
7.	The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester	1875
8.	Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c.	1879
9.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.S.A.	1885
10.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.	1889
11.	Right Hon. Arthur, 16th Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1903
12.	Right Hon. Edward, 17th Earl of Derby, K. G., G.C.V.O., C.B.....	1908

Secretaries.

1848. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and H. C. Pidgeon.
1851. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.
1854. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.

		Assistant Secretaries.
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	W. W. Rundell.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	J. H. Genn.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867.	David Buxton.	Charles Dyall.
1875.	David Buxton.	Arthur Wakefield.
1876.	David Buxton.	Eugenio Londini.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884.	E. M. Hance, LL.B. / R. D. Radcliffe, M.A.	T. N. Morton.
1888.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1892.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton, W. F. Irvine.
1898.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. F. Irvine, Jas. A. Waite.
1903.	W. F. Irvine, M.A., F.S.A.	Jas. A. Waite.
1910.	F. C. Beazley, F.S.A.	Jas. A. Waite.
1914.	Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.	Jas. A. Waite.

Editor.

1911. John Brownbill, M.A.[1]

Treasurers.

1848. Thomas Avison, F.S.A.
1860. William Burke.
1867. John G. Jacob.
1886. H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A.
1898. W. E. Gregson.
1905. F. C. Beazley, F.S.A.
1911. S. W. Phipps.

	Librarians.	Curators.
1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859.	David Buxton.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1871.	John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875.	John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B.	J. Harris Gibson.
1880.	(*Offices in abeyance.*)	
1885.	W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886.	W. Thompson Watkin.	W. Forshaw Wilson.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	Charles Potter.
1899.	George T. Shaw.	W. F. Price.
1911.	George T. Shaw.	
1915.	R. T. Bailey, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	

Assistant Librarian.

1911. James A. Waite.

[1] Before this date the Secretary was also Editor.

List of Honorary Local Secretaries.

District.	Name.
Burnley	W. Farrer, D.Litt., Whitbarrow Lodge, Grange-over-Sands.
Leigh	W. D. Pink, Public Library, Leigh.
Leyland	The Rev. W. Stuart White, Healey Vicarage, Rochdale.
Ormskirk . . .	James Bromley, J.P., The Homestead, Lathom.
Rainford	The Rev. Canon J. Wright Williams, Farnworth.
Sefton	W. E. Gregson, 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby
Whalley and Pendle Hill . .	W. S. Weeks, Westwood, Clitheroe.
Wigan	Sir T. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, 18 King Street, Wigan.
Wray, near Lancaster	Rev. C. L. Reynolds, M.A., Wray Vicarage Lancaster.
Darwen and Blackburn . .	J. Pomfret, Public Library, Darwen.

***** The Council would be glad to hear from Gentlemen, not necessarily members of the Society, willing to volunteer as Hon. Local Secretaries for Districts in Lancashire and Cheshire not already provided for.**

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE authors of Papers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions in their several communications.

The present volume has been prepared for the press by J. BROWNBILL, M.A., Honorary Editor.

ERRATUM.—In the plan on page 28 read *Hoes Side* for *How Side*.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS

(*Corrected to* 1*st January*, 1921)

The names of Life Members are printed in BLACK TYPE.

DATE OF ELECTION

1889. April 4. Abraham, Miss E. C. Riverham, Grassendale Park, Liverpool.
1902. Jan. 16. Abraham, T. Fell. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1908. Mar. 5. Accrington Public Library, Accrington.
1889. Jan. 10. Alsop, J. W., B.A. 16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1910. Nov. 10. Anderton, Henry Ince. Hôtel des Trois Couronnes, Vevey, Switzerland.
1903. Jan. 15. Arkle, A. H. Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1888. Mar. 22. Athenæum Library. Liverpool.
1899. Jan. 19. Atkinson, W. J. A. Hillside, Gateacre.
1907. Sept. 16. Aubrey, F. E., L.D.S. 13 Upper Duke Street, Liverpool. *Excursion Committee.*
1890. Jan. 23. Ayrton, William. 10 Dale Street, Liverpool.
1904. Jan. 14. Bailey, F. W., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool. *Excursion Committee.*
1904. Jan. 14. Bailey, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Librarian.*
1918. Jan. 1. Baker, Harold R. P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 77 Accrington Road, Blackburn.
1886. Nov. 18. Banner, Sir John S. Harmood, M.P. Aston Hall, Preston Brook, Cheshire.

Date of Election.

1912. Jan. 18. Barlow, Miss A. L. 70 West Bank Road, Birkenhead.

1907. Feb. 21. Barrow-in-Furness, Free Library of.

1912. Nov. 21. Barton, S. Saxon. The Beach, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool.

1914. Jan. 29. Barton, S. Saxon, Jun. The Beach, Southwood Road, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool.

1914. Jan. 1. Beazley, Eric B. Oak Dene, Noctorum, Birkenhead.

1899. Feb. 16. Beazley, Frank C., F.S.A. 46 Grosvenor Road, Claughton, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*

1915. Jan. 28. Benas, Bertram B. B., B.A., LL.B. 5 Princes Avenue, Liverpool.

1913. Oct. 30. Bennett, J. H. E. Cambrian Crescent, Chester.

1918. Oct. 31. Bickerton, H. R., M.A., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. 88 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

1905. Nov. 2. Bickerton, T. H., M.R.C.S. 88 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

1896. Jan. 16. Birkenhead Free Public Library. Birkenhead.

1889. Oct. 31. Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.

1870. April 7. Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.

1888. Mar. 22. Bodleian Library. Oxford.

1907. Jan. 5. Bolton-le-Moors, Free Public Library of.

1890. Nov. 6. Bootle Free Library. Oriel Road, Bootle.

1888. Mar. 22. Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A. (C/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.).

1889. Jan. 10. Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A. (C/o B. Quaritch, Ltd., 11 Grafton Street, London, W.)

1903. Dec. 17. Boult, Cedric R. The Abbey Manor, West Kirby.

1912. Dec. 19. Bradford Public Library. Bradford.

1891. Nov. 5. British Museum Library. (C/o Messrs. Dulau & Co., 34-36 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.)

1901. Nov. 7. Bromilow, Henry John. Green Bank, Rainhill.

1914. Jan. 1. Brown, Percy C. 20 Penkett Road, Liscard.

Date of Election.

1905. May 8. Brownbill, John, M.A. 7 Millman Street, London, W.C.1.
1914. Oct. 29. Bunbury, H. J. Costessey Cottage, Norwich.
1910. Feb. 17. Burnett, Miss Eleanor. Devonshire House, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1909. Jan. 21. Burnett, Miss M. Edith. Devonshire House, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1903. Dec. 3. Butterworth, E. H. W. Belfield, Tarbock Road, Huyton.
1889. Feb. 21. Caton, Richard, M.D., LL.D., J.P. 3 Livingston Drive South, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1913. Nov. 13. Cheers, Frank L. 41 Harthill Avenue, Allerton, Liverpool.
1879. Jan. 9. Chetham's Library. Manchester.
1900. Mar. 29. Chorley Free Public Library. Chorley.
1910. Nov. 10. Clover, Mrs. G. R. Ramlé, Manor Hill, Birkenhead.
1905. April 11. Congress, Library of. Washington, U.S.A. Per Edward G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)
1902. Nov. 6. Coventry, Harold. 19 Claremont Road, West Kirby.
1895. Dec. 5. Crook, John. 6 Waterloo Road, Birkdale.
1915. Feb. 25. Crossley, Frederick H. 19 Shavington Avenue, Hoole, Chester.
1906. Mar. 1. Danson, Sir F. C., F.S.A. 74 Bidston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1907. July 15. Darwen Free Library. Darwen.
1895. Nov. 7. De Hoghton, Sir James, Bart. Hoghton Tower, Preston.
1918. Oct. 31. Duveen, James H. Tyn Dwfr Hall, Llangollen.
1919. Jan. 1. Eaton, Geo. B. 5 Clayton Square, Liverpool.
1920. Feb. 12. Ellis, S. 9 Strand Street, Liverpool.
1901. Feb. 14. Ellsworth, W. S. 11 Park Crescent, Southport.
1910. Mar. 3. Elwell, Rev. H. E., M.A. Capenhurst Rectory, Chester.
1919. Jan. 1. Entwistle, Peter. The Public Museum, Liverpool.

Date of Election.

1914. Oct. 29. Eschwege, Maurice. 47 Lime Street, Liverpool.

1910. Oct. 27. Fermor-Hesketh, Thomas. Easton Neston, Towcester, Northamptonshire.

1875. Jan. 7. **Garnett, William.** Quernmore Park, Lancaster.

1907. April 22. Gladstone, Henry Neville. Burton Manor, Cheshire.

1902. Nov. 6. **Gladstone, Robert, B.C.L., M.A.** Woolton Vale, Liverpool.

1906. Feb. 14. Hall, Lawrence. 6 Canning Street, Liverpool.

1912. Jan. 18. Hand, Chas. R. Ivydene, Ashfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1890. Nov. 6. Hannay, A. M. 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.

1883. Jan. 25. Hargreaves, John. The Woodlands, Rock Ferry.

1908. Jan. 23. Hargreaves, John, Jun. 64 Dacre Hill, Rock Ferry.

1914. Feb. 26. Hartley, Miss E. 21 Harthill Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

1912. Nov. 21. Harvard College Library. (Per E. G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)

1918. Jan. 31. Hayes, Rev. Leo, O.S.B. St. Peter's Priory, Seel Street, Liverpool.

1916. Jan. 27. Heal, Albert H. Plymyard Manor, Eastham, Cheshire.

1911. Oct. 25. Hignett, Theophilus. St. Ives, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.

1910. Feb. 3. Hind, Miss Alice. 27 Beech Road, Birkenhead.

1916. Nov. 9. Hockley, Rev. G. W., M.A. The Rectory, Hardman Street, Liverpool.

1918. Jan. 31. Holt, Miss M. Fern Hill, New Brighton.

1913. Oct. 30. Hughes, John. 280 Kensington, Liverpool.

1919. Oct. 30. Humphreys, Dr. Richard, M.B., C.M. 1 Cressington Park, Liverpool.

1891. Nov. 5. Ireland, National Library of. (C/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 20 Nassau Street, Dublin).

1890. Nov. 6. Irvine, Wm. Fergusson, M.A., F.S.A. 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*

Date of Election.

1910. Nov. 10. John Rylands Library. Manchester.
1918. Feb. 28. Johnson, Joseph B. Devonshire House, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
1920. Jan. 29. Jones, John F. 48 Rufford Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
1912. Dec. 5. Jones, W. Bell. The Church House, Hawarden, Flintshire.
1900. Nov. 29. Kirby, Edmund Bertram. Overdale, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. Nov. 4. Lancaster Free Public Library. Lancaster.
1901. Jan. 17. Larkin, F. C., F.R.C.S. 18 Rodney Street, Liverpool. *Excursion Committee.*
1913. Oct. 30. Lawson, P. H. 6 Shavington Avenue, Chester.
1911. Jan. 19. Lee, Harold, J.P. 15 North John Street, Liverpool.
1889. Mar. 7. Leeds Free Public Library. Leeds.
1903. Dec. 17. Legge, Charles J. 3 Grosvenor Place, Claughton, Birkenhead.
1916. Jan. 1. Leigh-Mallory, Rev. Herbert L., M.A. St. John's Vicarage, Slatey Road, Birkenhead.
1911. Oct. 25. Leigh Public Library. Leigh, Lancashire.
1892. Feb. 25 Leverhulme, Right Honourable Lord. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
1918. Oct. 31. Lewis John James. 2 Princes Avenue, West Kirby.
1920. Oct. 28. Linaker, R. Hyde. Hazelmere, Weston Road, Runcorn, Cheshire.
1904 Jan. 28. Liverpool Free Library. Liverpool.
1902. Jan. 16. Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold Street, Liverpool.
1893. Nov. 2. Livesey, John. Barham, Wray Park Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1919. Jan. 1. Logan, John R. 81 Hartington Road, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31. London, Library of the Corporation of. Guildhall, London, E.C.
1911. Oct. 25. Lyell, George I. 10 Vernon Street, Liverpool.
1914. Oct. 29. McCormack, Chas. V., M.R.C S., L.R.C.P. 58 Merton Road, Bootle.

Date of Election.

1920. Jan. 1. Malley, Christopher. 6 West Bank Road, Edge Lane, Liverpool.

1888. Mar. 22. Manchester Free Reference Library. Piccadilly, Manchester.

1888. Mar. 22. Manchester University. Manchester.

1916. Oct. 28. Marshall Rev. W., M.A. Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, R.S.O., Herefordshire.

1898. Jan. 20. Mason, George Percival. 34 Castle Street, Liverpool.

1920. Feb. 26. Matthews, Godfrey W. 23 Holland Road, Wallasey.

1914. Jan. 1. May, Walter T. 20 Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

1904. Mar. 25. Mayer Free Library. Bebington, nr. Birkenhead.

1890. Nov. 6. Meade-King, Richard R. Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.

1915. Jan. 28. Morton, Mrs. 124 Prenton Road West, Birkenhead.

1899. Nov. 2. Muir, J. R. B., M.A. 140 Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

1908. Dec. 10. Nelson, Philip, M.D., F.S.A., F.R.A.I. Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool. *Hon. Secretary.*

1897. Mar. 25. New York, Public Library of. New York, U.S.A. (C/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)

1893. Feb. 9. Newberry Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W C.)

1919. Oct. 30. Nicholson, Alex. C., F.G.S. 45 Ferndale Road, Hoylake.

1911. Feb. 2. Nottingham Free Public Library. Nottingham.

1907. July 15. Oldham Free Library. Oldham.

1907. Mar. 21. Owen, Segar, F.R.I.B.A. Kelmscott, Appleton, Cheshire.

1891. Dec. 17. Parker, Colonel John W. R., C.B., F.S.A. Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe.

1918. Feb. 14. Partington, Wm. 129 Picton Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1910. April 21. Paterson, David. Vailima, Queen's Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

Date of Election.

1913. Oct. 30. Peabody Institute, The, Baltimore, U.S.A. (Per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12/14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)

1916. Oct. 28. Peel, W. The Shrublands, Hoole, Chester.

1890. Nov. 6. Peet, Henry, M.A., F.S.A., J.P. Manor Cottage, Cavendish Road, Birkenhead.

1894. Nov. 1. Phipps, S. W. 32 Danehurst Road, Wallasey. *Hon. Treasurer.*

1919. Jan. 30. Pigot, Rev. Harry V., M.A. Grappenhall Rectory, Warrington.

1911. Jan. 19. Public Record Office, London. (Per H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

1888. Feb. 9. Radcliffe, Frederick M. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

1891. Jan. 22. Ratcliffe-Ellis, Sir Thomas R. 18 King Street, Wigan.

1919. Jan. 1. Ratcliff-Gaylard, James, M.D., etc. 10 Clifton Road, Birkenhead.

1914. Oct. 29. Reynolds, Colonel Sir J. P., D.S.O., J.P., D.L. Dove Park, Woolton.

1918. Feb. 14. Robertson, Allan. 43 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

1901. April 13. Rochdale Free Public Library. Rochdale.

1920. Mar. 11. Rogers, Wm. T. Devonshire Road, Birkenhead.

1907. July 15. Royal Museum and Libraries. Peel Park, Salford.

1903. Dec. 3. **Royden, E. B.** Bidston Court, Oxton, Birkenhead.

1917. Jan. 25. Royds, Lady. 71 Eaton Place, London, S.W.

1901. Nov. 7. **Rundell, Towson W., F.R.Met.Soc.** Terras Hill, Lostwithiel.

1870. Nov. 3. Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 96 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*

1874. Dec. 10. Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. 1 Campden Hill Place, Notting Hill, London, W.

1888. Mar. 22. St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.

1888. Nov. 15. **Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. John Glas, M.V.O.,** Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Whin-Hurst, Hayling Island, Havant.

Date of Election.

1898. Feb. 3. Scarisbrick, Sir Charles, Knt. Scarisbrick Lodge, Southport.
1888. Mar. 8. Shaw, G. T. Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool.
1920. Jan. 1. Sheppard, Percy G., L.M.S., L.S.A. 59 Edge Lane, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 18. Smith, Bernard. Church Road, Rainford.
1897. Jan. 28. Southport (Atkinson) Free Public Library. Southport.
1899. April 13. Starkie, Colonel Edmund A. Le Gendre. Huntroyde, Burnley.
1918. Feb. 14. Steele, E. W. Topham. 7 Christchurch Road, Oxton.
1905. Feb. 23. Stewart-Brown, R., M.A., F.S.A. Fairoaks, Bromborough, Cheshire.
1911. Jan. 19. Stockport Public Library. Stockport.
1906. Feb. 15. Stone, Park N. The Moorings, Neston.
1891. Nov. 5. Stonyhurst College, Rev. the Rector of, S.J. Blackburn.
1919. Oct. 30. Stott, Dr. J. Edwin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. 201 Edge Lane, Liverpool.
1912. Feb. 29. Strype, Chas. F. 61 Greenbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
1920. Oct. 28. Teare, W. Rimmer. 12 Bentley Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1887. Feb. 10. **Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil.** Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven.
1889. Feb. 21. Thompson, Edward P. Whitchurch, Salop.
1906. Feb. 1. Thompson, J. T. 9 Chetwynd Road, Oxton.
1911. Jan. 19. Timbrell, Rev. W. F. J., M.A. Coddington Rectory, Chester.
1890. Nov. 6. Tonge, William Asheton. The Old Rectory, Warburton, Cheshire.
1908. Aug. 22. Toronto Reference Library, Toronto, Canada. (C/o Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4.)
1888. Feb. 23. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd., George. *Lancashire Daily Post* Office, Preston.
1889. Oct. 31. Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Hazel Bank, Huyton, Liverpool.
1920. Jan. 1. Twemlow, J. A., B.A. 64 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

Date of Election.

1919. Jan. 1. Veitch, Geo. S., M.A., Litt.D. Pelham House, Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1903. Mar. 12. Victoria and Albert Museum Library. South Kensington, London, S.W. (Per Board of Education, Storekeeper's Department, South Kensington.

1889. Oct. 31. Wainwright, Thos. T. 13 Union Court, Liverpool.

1894. Nov. 1. Waite, Jas. A. 6 Fairfield Street, Fairfield, Liverpool.

1921 Jan. 1. Wakefield, W. Heaton. 18 Venice Chambers, Lord Street, Liverpool.

1913. Nov. 27. Wales, National Library of. Aberystwyth.

1918. Jan. 1. Wallasey Public Libraries. Wallasey, Cheshire.

1909. Oct. 28. Walmsley, Mrs. Ernest. Hafod-y-Coed, Llangollen.

1894. April 5. Warburton, Rev. William, M.A. The Vicarage, Hoylake, Cheshire.

1892. Nov. 3. Warrington Museum. Warrington.

1903. Feb. 12. **Watt, Miss.** Speke Hall, Garston.

1897. Nov. 4. **Wearing, J. W., M.A.** Parkfield, Lancaster.

1918. Oct. 31. Webster, Rev. G. E., M.A. Tredington Village, Tewkesbury.

1918. Jan. 31. Weld, Francis. Weld Road, Birkdale, Southport.

1888. Dec. 13. **Weldon, William Henry, C.V.O., F.S.A.**, *Clarenceux King of Arms.* College of Arms, London, E.C.

1889. Jan. 10. Wigan Free Public Library. Wigan.

1906. Mar. 31. Wilkinson, W. The Limes, Victoria Park, Manchester.

1907. Oct. 10. Williams, R. Warner. Constitutional Club, 1 Beresford Road, Birkenhead.

1913. Oct. 30. Williams, Wm. H. 41 Laburnum Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.

1885. Nov. 26. Wilson, W. Forshaw. 50 Cable Road, Hoylake.

1915. Jan. 1. Winstanley, Herbert. Easby, Mersey Road, Aigburth, Liverpool.

1913. Oct. 30. Wisconsin State Historical Society. Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. (Per G. H. Stechert & Co., 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.)

Date of Election.

1905. Mar. 9. Withers, R. E. M. 13 Haymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.

1904. Jan. 28. Wolstenholme, Chas. M. 71 Park Road South, Birkenhead.

1891. Nov. 19. **Woodhouse, Miss E. D.** Burghill Court, Hereford.

1909. Feb. 12. Woods, E. C., L.D.S. (Eng.). 76 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

1920. Jan. 29. Woods, E. C., Mrs. 76 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

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TRANSACTIONS.

THE MEDIÆVAL ROOFS OF MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

By the Rev. H. A. Hudson, M.A., F.S.A.

Read 11th December, 1919.

PRIOR to the early years of the nineteenth century the collegiate church must have afforded a veritable compendium of late Perpendicular roofing. How great both in extent and variety were its many panelled and raftered roofs may be seen from plans[1] of the church showing the roofs as they existed at the close of the eighteenth century. In the light of these plans it seems astonishing that during the intervening period all the originals should have disappeared and been supplanted by modern work save in two instances, namely, the main roofs of the quire and nave ; and it must be confessed that it is only with some reservations that even these can now be regarded as mediæval.

The renewal of the roofs of the aisles and chantry chapels was taken in hand in 1858, and was chiefly brought about by the consequences of an extraordinary craze for plaster and cement which had seized upon the authorities in the early part of the nineteenth century. The so-called restoration of that period, which was commenced in 1814 and continued during the

[1] The plans are given in Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations*, and Crowther's *Architectural History*.

two following years, was a misfortune of the first magnitude, and has been fittingly described as "the vilest defacement that the church perhaps ever underwent." With the professed object of improving the appearance of the stonework and interior of the church generally, the authors of these disastrous proceedings expended thousands of pounds upon covering the walls, pillars, and arches of the nave with Roman cement, the surface of which was treated with moulded and other decoration, according to the fancy of the "improvers." The lower roofs were dealt with in a similar way, and after the timbers had been hacked and multitudes of nails driven in so as to make the plaster adhere, the boards were ceiled and the carved oak bosses covered with cement imitations.

Apparently the same treatment was applied to the roofs of the quire aisles also. At any rate, in March, 1864—that is, shortly after the renewals in the nave—John Owen observed that "the workmen are now engaged in *chipping off* the mouldings of the roof timbers of the north aisle of the chancel and nailing slab mouldings of pitchpine over them." He also made drawings, now preserved in his MS. collections in the Manchester Free Reference Library, of some of the original carved spandrels which were thus revealed but are now no more.

It has often been supposed that these operations were undertaken as a thanksgiving for the victory of Waterloo. Had this been the case they would have afforded a classical example of the fatuity that sometimes possesses the authors of war memorials. As a matter of fact, they were half accomplished before the battle took place. The total outlay was about £12,000, the

items for cement alone amounting to £2,905 15s. Traces of the work still remain in and around the great tower arch.

As regards the two main roofs--which happily survived the worst effects of this lamentable exhibition of misdirected zeal--although it would be invidious to compare them with the more sumptuous roofs found in some of the churches of the eastern and south-western counties, they are nevertheless fine examples of their class, and both in their history and design afford matter for study at once curious and valuable. Neither roof is in its original condition, both having been subjected to alteration within a few years of their erection, and both having also been extensively repaired and re-set more recently. Resembling each other in plan and history, but differing considerably in construction and most other respects, these roofs belong to the cambered beam type, a form which prevailed widely at this period, and of which many examples are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

Measured drawings of both roofs, illustrated with an abundance of fine detail, are given in Crowther's *Architectural History of the Cathedral,* which is additionally valuable by reason of the important light which it throws upon the modifications of the original work necessitated by the building operations which took place at the end of the fifteenth century.

The Quire Roof.

The quire roof is the earlier of the two. This is evidenced not only by the mouldings, but also by the curve and form of the struts, whose wide sweep, relieved with cusps, is characteristic of the earlier treatment of this feature.

As originally constructed, the roof was designed to cover Huntingdon's quire, which belonged to the second quarter of the fifteenth century and was narrower than that now in existence. At that time the quire consisted, as now, of six bays, but differed from the present both in width and also in its clerestory arrangement, which apparently provided two windows of two lights in each bay instead of one large window of five lights as at present. At first accordingly there would be eleven whole principals, all with wall-posts and struts, together with two half principals, one at either end. In other words there was a wall-post with strut between each window as well as between each bay. Roofs fashioned more or less on this plan are occasionally found elsewhere in the district, as for example at Cheadle and Ruthin, but the multiplication of wall-posts and struts is not as a rule a happy one in this type of roof, and there can be little doubt that the roof gained vastly in appearance by the changes consequent upon the widening of the quire and the alteration of the clerestory in Warden Stanley's time.

The methods by which this adaptation was carried out are described in some detail in Mr. Crowther's book. Intrinsically of much interest, they are also worthy of close examination on account of the ingenuity which they reveal on the part of the builders in grappling with the various problems incident to the reconstruction. In the first place the removal of the intermediate struts and wall-posts inevitably diminished stability. But this was not the only difficulty to be overcome. Owing to the gradual increase in width westwards, the main timbers, or tie beams, of the principals were now "too short in most cases for an adequate bearing, and in others ceased to have any bearing at all, on the walls. . . . .

and their support, therefore, was in some cases partially, and in others entirely, thrown on the wall-posts and curved struts "[1] that remained. In order to meet this difficulty the principals were in several instances "cut in two and converted into half principals, one end of which rested on the walls and the other was framed to the central beam."[2] This device, however, was only partially successful. Subjected to increased pressure the intermediate principals began to settle. This was due to two causes: first, the beams themselves had been weakened by the removal of their wall-posts and braces, and in the next place the old mortice-holes, which had been plugged when the braces were removed, eventually proved an additional source of weakness. "As a necessary consequence, the whole of the tie-beams of these intermediate principals have yielded at those points and lost their original cambered form, thrusting out the clerestory walls perceptibly, and in turn throwing additional strain upon the bay principals."[3] A further result of this settlement was to thrust out the feet of the remaining wall-posts, as may still be seen from the way the timber bases on which the eagles are set overhang the stone capitals of the supporting shafts. The wall-plate fortunately is massive and has good projection, being 12 ins. deep from the face of the wall: otherwise more trouble might have ensued.

That things were serious on more than one occasion is easily proved by the dates that appear on the east and west beams—1636 on the former and 1742 on the latter. Although the roof is not explicitly mentioned, it is doubtless included in the general indictment contained in the preamble

[1] Crowther, *Op. cit.* p. 27. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 27, 28.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 28.

of the charter of King Charles I., which states that in 1635 "there was such imminent peril from the edifice of the church itself to those that entered it, that most of the parishioners scarcely dared to seek thence spiritual food for their souls by reason of peril to their bodies."[1] Allowing for hyperbole it is evident that important repairs were carried out both at this and the later period. In 1664 also votes were passed by the Chapter "for repairing the Roof of the Chancell."[2] Owen, moreover, notes under March 24th, 1864, that he found the date 1636 carved "about the middle of the cornice on the north side of the [north] aisle of the chancel."

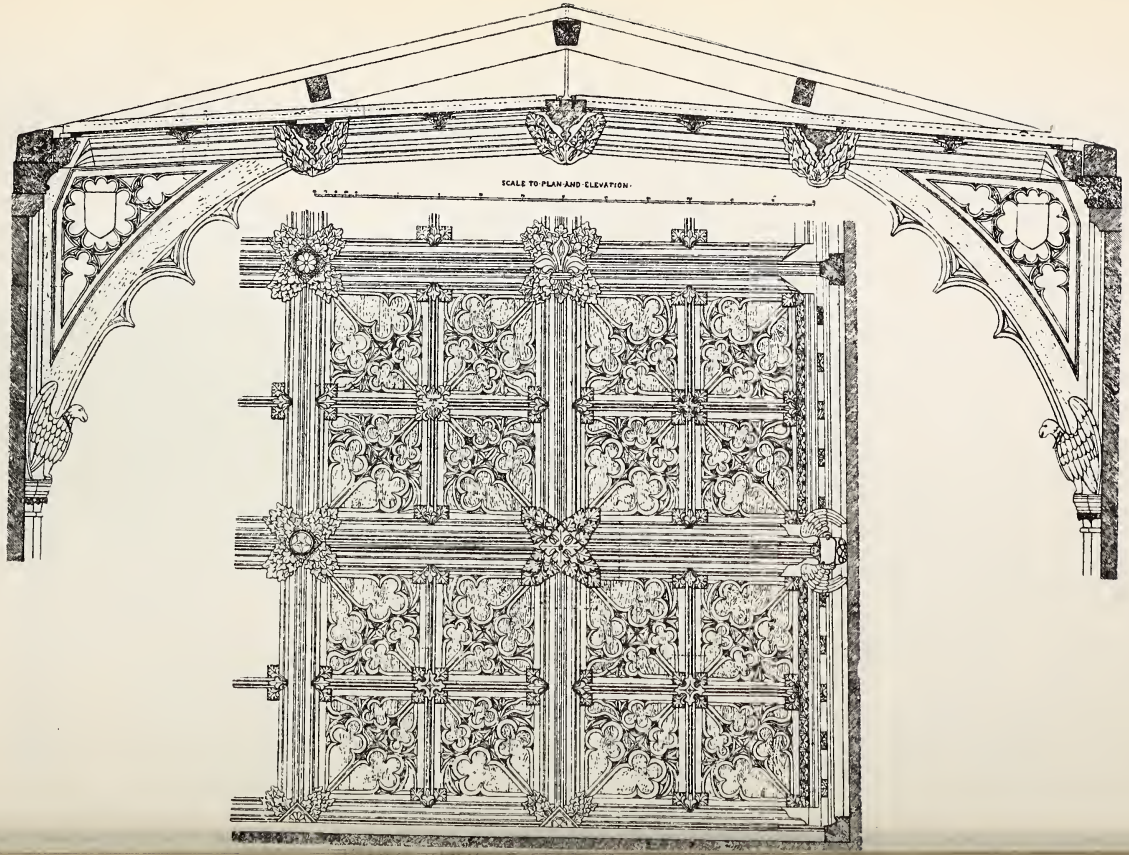
In the extensive operations that were begun in 1882 more drastic measures were employed, the whole roof being removed for the purpose, according to a general report that was issued ten years later, from which the following excerpt is taken :

"In reference to the old chancel roof, it should be stated that the ancient bosses and figures of angels, after undergoing a preserving process of boiling in oil, have been re-instated as far as they were found good and sound. What is left of the ancient timber forms a graceful contrast to the ancient mouldings : while the old rafters, cut up into panels, form an excellent background. This restored old ceiling, or the ancient timber of which it is composed, has been bolted up to the new oak roof."[3]

[1] Ed. Thomas Wheeler, 1847, p. 5. The evidence is unmistakable : *e.g.*, in 1598 the warden, Dr. Dee, was presented, "The Chancell and syde iles [being] in decaye" ; in 1608, the same, "The Chancell not in sufficient repaire" ; in 1622, the warden (Dr. Richard Murray) and fellows were presented "For sufferinge the roofe of the quier to goe to ruine, and in great danger of fallinge." In 1630 Dr. Murray was proceeded against in the metropolitan court at York, "the quire or chancell being farre out of repayre through his default."

[2] See Raines' *Wardens of Manchester*, Pt. II., 132 (Chet. Soc., N.S.6)

[3] The report first appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, December 24th, 1892, and was afterwards reprinted and published in pamphlet form.



ROOF ROSE, ELEVATION AND PLAN

By this it is meant that for additional strength a new outer roof of oak was constructed at a slightly higher pitch in order to uphold and relieve the furbished-up original work. In general the above statement, though not entirely illuminating, is sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the repairs that were executed at this time.

Turning from the history, some features of the design and the ornamental details should be noticed. Although the effect as a whole is light, owing to the gracefulness of the mouldings and the richness of the carved decoration, the beams are really of great strength, the bay principals averaging 14½ ins. wide by 15¾ ins. deep, while the central longitudinal beam measures 12½ ins. by 12 ins., and the intermediates 11½ ins. by 9 ins. Each bay now consists of eight compartments, which are subdivided into square panels by minor ribs. The panels are ornamented by charmingly designed traceries, cunningly arranged in a diagonal fashion which unifies each compartment; and at all the intersections of the beams and ribs there are bosses of delicately carved foliage, applied so as to hide the framing of the joints.

The eagle supporters of the beams, each bearing a shield suspended from the neck, and the demi-angels supporting the intermediate beams, likewise with shields, though of a different shape, are all fine originals, although by a stupid mistake most of the angels are now set with their wings upside down. The wall-plate is deep, its centre mould being stopped at intervals with carved pateras and surmounted by a richly crested headpiece.

The wide sweep of the struts has already been noticed. The spandrels are filled with pierced traceries, the design of which is uniform with the exception of those at each end. A special feature

is the filling in of the window spandrels with carved timbers of similar design to that of the struts, but without the cusps. The device, which is uncommon in these parts, although of some frequency in the eastern counties,[1] has an additional interest, since, whether intended primarily for support or otherwise, it affords evidence, like the eagles and panel traceries, of the actual additions made to the earlier work at the time of Warden Stanley's alterations.

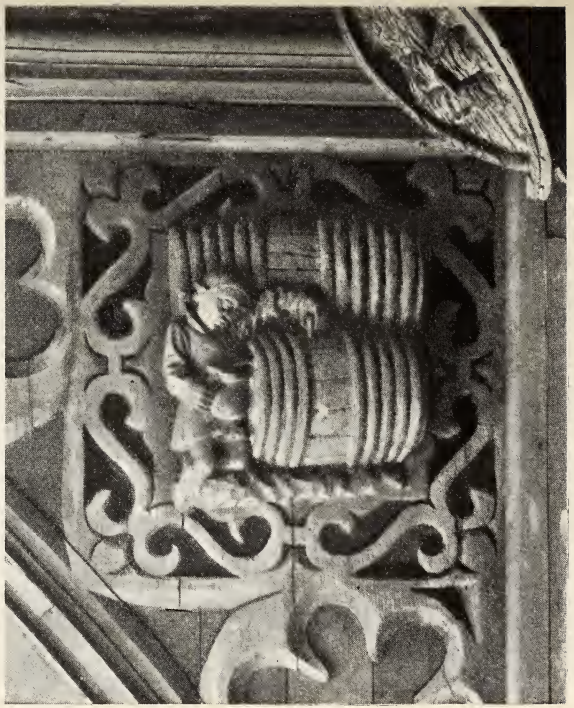
The rebus of Warden Huntingdon (1422-1458) occupies the tracery of the spandrels of the westernmost truss, immediately above the chancel arch. There is no reason to doubt that the carvings belonged to the original roof erected in this warden's time, but it is evident from the surrounding framework that they were affixed in their present setting at a date subsequent to the later fifteenth century reconstruction. A quaint description showing that the carvings were in their present position in the seventeenth century is given in Hollinworth's *Mancuniensis* :

" His rebus or name-devyse (a custome borrowed from the French), is to bee seene on either syde of the Middle arch, at it looketh eastward : on the [one] syde is a huntsman with dogges whereby hee thought to expresse the two former sillables of his name : Hunting ; on the other syde, a vessell called a Tonne, which being ioined together makes Huntington ; which is as good or better than Morton, A.B. [*i.e.*, archbishop] of Canterbury, a man of prudent and publique spirit, was content to use, viz., Mor uppon a tonne, and sometimes a mulbery tree, called in Latine, Morus, coming out of a tonne, to express his name of Morton."[2]

[1] *e.g.*, Bacton, and St. Stephen's, Norwich.

[2] Op. cit., Ed. 1839, pp. 43, 44. Cardinal Morton was archbishop from 1486 to 1500. It may be worth remarking that his tomb in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral gives another version of the Cardinal's rebus, viz : a *mort*, or hawk, upon a *tun*.

Further remarks upon this curious subject may be found in the writer's paper on " Warden Huntingdon's Rebus in Manchester Cathedral." See *Trans. of the Lancs. and Ches. Antiquarian Soc.*, **xxx.**, 178.



WARDEN HUNTINGDON'S REBUS. [G. Grundy & Sons, Photo.

Of the roof in general two further remarks may be made. In the first place notice should be taken of the illusion produced by the converging lines of the longitudinal beams and ribs. These lines are not parallel either with the walls or with each other, but gradually converge from west to east conformably with the approximation of the walls in this direction. A vast amount of drawing and setting out must have been occasioned by this necessity, especially when it is remembered that the elaborate traceries filling the 192 panels comprised in the roof had not only each to be cut for a space that differed in size and shape from its neighbours, but moreover had each to conform harmoniously in its own proper group of four. Both in design and execution, therefore, these traceries, which clearly belong to Stanley's reconstruction, greatly enhance the artistic value of the roof, and cannot fail when examined to excite warm admiration.

Lastly, it should be remarked that the various settlements brought about by the vicissitudes of its history have produced in this roof quite an attractive irregularity. This is observable not only in the rise and fall of the longitudinal timbers, but also in the dip of the intermediate transverse beams at their junctions with the purlins. This accidental feature, which contributes no little to the general effect of the roof, should by no means be overlooked.

The Nave Roof.

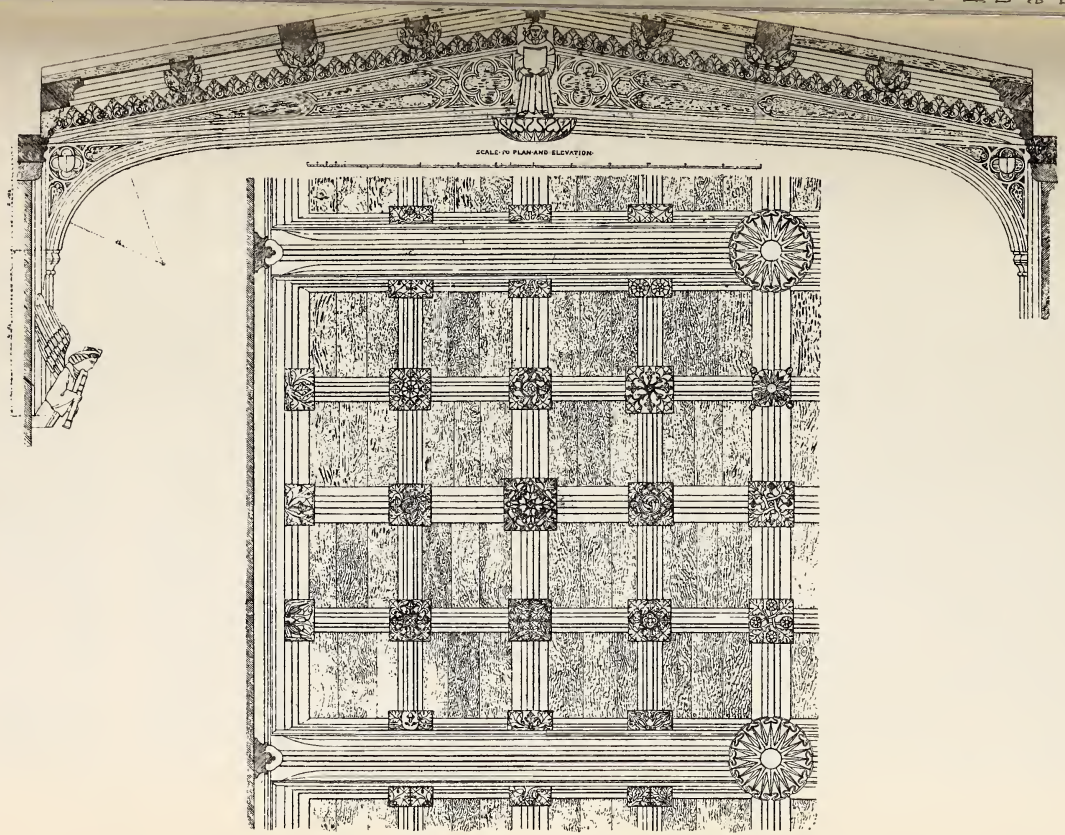
This roof, which dates originally from Warden Langley's time (1465-1481), and may therefore have been some twenty years later than that of the quire, is also a cambered beam roof. In its original state it appears to have been constructed on lines very similar to those of the quire roof, but it now differs from the latter in several

important particulars. In the first place it belongs to the variety known as the "firred" beam roof, that is, its beams are built up to the outline of the flattened gable by means of tapered firring pieces laid on the top of the beams. Fine examples of this method are to be found in Cheshire and North Wales, and the treatment of this feature, both constructional and decorative, should be compared with similar work at Witton, Cheadle, Gresford, Mold, and other places in the district.

Again, the nave roof differs from that of the quire in another important feature. The quire roof, as already shown, has thirteen beams, the bay principals and intermediates being practically uniform. In addition to this the roof is divided longitudinally by three main lines, consisting of the ridge piece and purlins, the mouldings of which all correspond with those of the principals. Each bay is thus composed of eight compartments, which in turn are subdivided by slender ribs into four panels each. The nave roof, on the other hand, has seven beams only, the ridge-piece, purlins, and intermediates all being subordinated to the principals. Accordingly in this roof each bay constitutes a complete compartment, with divisions and subdivisions subordinated to the bay as a whole. While, therefore, the plan shows the total number of squares in each bay to be the same in both roofs, the method by which the various divisions are produced differs in the two cases.

In some remarks upon this roof, which it must be remembered had to be reconstructed like that of the quire when Stanley widened his church, Mr. Crowther states that it was

"chiefly constructed with the timbers of a former roof which were dealt with in a precisely similar way. When



NAVE ROOF, PLAN AND ELEVATION

(From Crowther's *Architectural History*).

this roof was restored, *circa* 1883, it was found that the former roof had been originally constructed with thirteen principals, all of the same design as the seven still remaining, and which were retained for the construction of the existing roof, that is, all of them were framed with wall posts and curved struts, the mortices for which were found in the tie beams of the central or intermediate principals. I cannot doubt that there was the same reason for this construction in the case of Langley's roof as in that of Huntingdon's, namely that Langley's nave had a clerestory designed with two windows in each bay, each of two lights; and therefore there would be a central pier coming down over the crown of the pier arches below; hence the similarity in the construction of the two roofs."[1]

These discoveries, made by the architect in 1883, and described in his own words, are highly interesting and instructive. They show that in their original state the two roofs were of very similar design. They prove also, what otherwise it would have been very difficult to surmise in the case of the nave roof, that the old timbers were extensively re-used. But it is scarcely adequate to the whole of the facts of the reconstruction to say that the timbers of the nave were dealt with "in a precisely similar way" to that which was adopted in the quire, since the intermediate principals, which were retained in the quire, were now abolished as such in the nave. Neither can it be said without qualification that the original principals were "of the same design as the seven still remaining." This can be only partially true, because the firring pieces above, and a moulding which was apparently added to the underside of the old beams, vastly changed their appearance.

The impression made is that the present roof was designed *de novo* by Stanley, and not simply re-modelled like that of the quire: the old timbers were used again, but used in an entirely

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 20.

different way; and this impression is formed not simply on the reasons already given, but also because the mouldings almost throughout belong to a later type than those of the quire roof, and match other mouldings on the stonework which are characteristic of Stanley's work elsewhere in the church.[1]

The carved bosses which occur at all the intersections form an unusually excellent and varied series. Unlike those of the quire, which are applied, these are all carved out of the solid. Apart from the central bosses, which will be referred to presently, each differs from the rest in design, and there is a good deal of variation also in actual size. Many of these bosses are figured in Mr. Crowther's book, and they include traceried, floral, and foliated patterns, in endless profusion, a few grotesques appearing here and there. There is sufficient reason for believing that these carvings, which differ greatly in character from those of the quire roof, emanated from the same craftsmen as were employed on the stalls and quire screen.

The central bosses beneath the principals are 2 ft. 3 ins. in diameter, and exhibit in every case the "sun in splendour" surrounded by clouds, above which, and set against the face of the beam on either side, is a figure, arrayed in alb and amice, holding a shield. These figures are 2 ft. 9 ins. high, and resemble the angel supporters of the wall-posts. The sides of the beams, to the right and left of the figures, are treated with sunk tracery of a strong design, which is decidedly more effective than the elaborate work with filagree enrichment which is found in Welsh

[1] The evidence of the mouldings is examined in some detail in "An Inquiry into the Structural Development of Manchester Cathedral," by the writer, published in the *Transactions of the Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. xxviii. for 1911.

roofs of this type. Above this tracery a bold cresting appears, which is continued round the wall-plate; the beams themselves being supported by braces or struts of the usual four-centred arch curve, having sunk tracery containing a shield in each spandrel.

The struts rest on the capitals of triple moulded shafts, which form the wall-posts, and at the foot of each post, and resting on the stone pier shaft, is set in a direction slightly slanting outwards a demi-angel playing a musical instrument. These angels have a special charm of their own, and form an important addition to the figure sculpture of the church. They present, also, a curious array of musical instruments which is probably one of the most extensive series of its kind and period in existence, and is of sufficient value to merit a detailed description, which for the present must be deferred.

Mention has already been made of the restorations undertaken in 1882. The treatment accorded to nave roof on this occasion appears to have outrivalled that of the quire. Candour, tinged with regret, compels us to quote again the report already referred to:

> "The roof was entirely renewed with the strongest English oak obtainable. Fortunately the original exquisite carved bosses, each varying from the other in design, were all saved except one, which was renewed. In every other respect the roof was entirely renewed in accordance with its original design."

To a large extent, therefore, this roof has become a modern copy of its former self.

The report quoted above may be accepted as being substantially correct, but an important exception must be added which a recent examination has enabled us to verify. The angels, like the bosses, have "kept their first estate," their

wings alone being modern. It is said that some of the figures are riddled with shot-holes from the guns of the Commonwealth troopers.

Painting and Gilding.

Thus far in our examination of these roofs nothing has been said upon the highly interesting subject of their colour decoration. That no vestiges of original colour treatment now survive after the vicissitudes to which attention has already been drawn is only to be expected, but a general examination of the subject points to the conclusion that the present appearance of the roofs by no means represents the splendour of their former condition. The late Francis Bond asserted that "wherever windows contain fragments of ancient glass, there the roofs seem almost invariably to have been coloured."[1] If this dictum be accepted we have presumptive ground for assuming that such was the case here, since the windows of the clerestory, and indeed most of the other windows of the church, undoubtedly contained coloured glass.[2] Moreover, it is known that prior to the last restoration both painting and gilding were certainly employed in their enrichment. To what extent this was originally the case we are now unable to say, but the particulars recorded are quite sufficient to indicate at least the survival of a colour tradition.

Chief among these are the references to the nave roof contained in T. Locke Worthington's valuable *Essay* on the architecture of the Church, which was published in 1884. "The roof," it is here stated, "was richly coloured in the reign of Charles II. In 1819, however, it was washed

[1] *Gothic Architecture*, p. 569.

[2] The subject of the ancient glass of the church is discussed in the writer's paper in the *Transactions of the Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*, xxv., 119.

over with a uniform colour, whilst in 1847 it was re-coloured in blue, red, gold, and white. The panels were blue, the bordering fillet white, the adjoining cove red, and the mouldings below white and gold. The prominent portions of the bosses were coloured gold, the hollows blue, and the intermediate parts red."[1]

The source of the first of these statements has not been traced,[2] but the mention of what was done in 1819 completes the tale, recounted at the beginning, of the misfortunes which befell the roofs a hundred years ago.

Canon Wray, in his *Early Recollections of the Collegiate Church,* mentions some additional details, the interest of which is enhanced when it is remembered that his connection with the church began as long ago as the year 1809. Alluding to the nave roof, he says : " the angelic figures which support the roof of the nave had golden wings, and at one time, to show the excessive loyalty of the town, the churchwardens took the ludicrous course of painting their dresses blue and red, in imitation of the Windsor uniform."[3] Again, " the eagles, at the spring of the quire roof, hold a shield at their breasts, on which a red cross was formerly painted. The cross is still perceptible."[4] The shields on the nave beams were also formerly blazoned with the arms of the wardens of the college[5]; and it is more than likely that the old boarding was patterned and picked out with colour before the boiled oil process and the rage for what has been

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 28.

[2] It appears to have been derived from Aston's *A Picture of Manchester,* 1816, which records that the nave roof was painted blue with golden stars in the reign of Charles II., and all made stone colour in 1815.

[3] See *Memoir,* p. 140.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 141.

[5] See T. Locke Worthington's *Essay*, p. 28.

called "self-oak" took possession of the public fancy. To cover sound old English oak with paint and gilding, according to a modern sophistry, is "an offence against art and a crime against sincerity." There was once the same foolish prejudice against coloured glass, with similar disastrous results. But of course, if colour is desirable in itself, oak is as good as any other timber, and better than most, to receive it, and, on account of its durability, to preserve it.

Our forefathers delighted in colour, and their churches glowed with it from floor to ceiling. In his will, King Henry VII. provided that in his chapel at Westminster the walls, doors, windows, arches, vaults, and images should "be painted, garnished, and adorned goodly and rich."[1] Others, according to their means and opportunity, did likewise. "This setting of colour, towards which stone, wood, and glass all contributed their share, constituted the great beauty of the internal effect of a mediæval parish church."[2]

The celure of the rood, which as we know was richly painted and gilded, is clear evidence that the fashion obtained here. The churchwardens mentioned by Canon Wray only seem to have done what their forefathers had done before them, and gave the angels a fresh coat of paint to renew what had grown shabby. The roofs of Beverley St. Mary, which may well be compared with these, still show their gilding and colour. Traces of decoration, old as well as more recent, are also visible in the roof of the neighbouring

[1] See Lethaby's *Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen*, p. 230.

[2] See *The Historical Growth of the English Parish Church*, by A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., p. 106.

church of Prestwich,[1] the timbering of which, though less refined and ornate, has many points of resemblance to the quire roof here. And of course some splendid and notable examples, showing original polychromatic roof decoration in its entirety still remain here and there in the churches of East Anglia.[2]

Whether, therefore, at the first these roofs were coloured throughout or not, or whether before the last restoration any traces of original colour remained, are questions which it does not seem possible now to determine with certainty, at least so far as the quire roof is concerned,[3] but the facts which we have adduced are sufficient to indicate that a local colour tradition of some sort certainly existed here until quite recent times, and as such are well worthy of being placed on record.

Acknowledgment is made to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and to Messrs. Cornish Bros., of St. Ann's Square, Manchester, for permission to reproduce the illustrations which appear in this paper.

[1] The Prestwich roof may be attributed to Warden Langley, who at the time was rector of the parish. It is worthy of remark that the beams of this roof are not firred. This, as we have already seen, seems to have been the case with Langley's nave roof at Manchester originally.

[2] *e.g.*, Knapton, Norfolk; and Palgrave, Suffolk; both of which are illustrated in R. and J. A. Brandon's *Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages*.

[3] Dr. Kendrick Pyne, F.S.A., supplies the information that when the quire roof was taken down at the last restoration and laid out in the churchyard, Mr. Crowther drew his attention to what appeared to be a kind of enamel with which the timbers had been treated in former days.

TRAVELLING POST.

By James Hoult.

Read 13th November, 1919.

THE word "post" in connection with travel will, ere long, be relegated to the dictionary of archaic words. We associate the word with the delivery of letters, but for many centuries, not only in this country but in others, it indicated a system of relays of messengers in order to secure speedy news. We still hear the command "Travel post haste." Here in England it originated in the necessities of the State in time of war. It was Edward III. who, when fighting the Scots, arranged for men to travel post with dispatches and parcels between London and the army. Relays of horses were kept at stations for the sole use of the messengers. The King's Messenger was a privileged person, for he could travel by any route, highway or byway, through a field of corn if necessary. He could also demand assistance from others to expedite his journey.

Coming down to Tudor days we find that a running post was in vogue, and men ran between Edinburgh and London. In Charles I.'s reign a Post Master, Thos. Witherings, was appointed to reform the inland post as far as it had to do with

the carrying of letters. He arranged trunk lines of posts to the chief towns of the country, and the posts were to travel day and night so as to cover 120 miles every 24 hours.

In the 18th century a special messenger riding fast was required to blow a horn frequently to warn others on the highway to keep to the side. In a book of jests of 1706 it is alluded to, the story being as follows :

> One night a drunken fellow jostled against a post, but he, thinking that somebody had jostled him, fell a-beating the post until his fingers were broken : says one to him, " Fie, why do you fight with a post ? " and the answer was " Is it a post ? Why did he not blow his horn, then ? "

For our purpose " travelling post " means journeying by means of hired horses obtained at post houses on a line of route. To travel fast is the object, and it may be on the saddle or in a chaise. Like all other travellers on the king's highway who desired to travel with swiftness, he who journeyed post was looked upon with disfavour. Slow travelling vehicles, waggons, carts, etc., had to give way, and drivers have ever been free with tongue, sometimes with whip and fists, to maintain their supposed rights. The horseman was a most free from taxation, but the post-chaise early began its career of harassing taxes and restrictions.

In 1779 posting was in the height of its career. Men were thinking and talking business ; time meant money, and speeding up had begun, not only in the factories, but on the roads. To travel with ease and swiftness is to us a blessing the value of which we do not realise, and about which we seldom think. The merchants of Liverpool, and the manufacturers of Manchester, Preston, and East Lancashire were concerned about traffic in goods, but every class was interested in personal

travel. Riding on horseback, on slow waggon, or quicker stage coach was usual, but the post chaise, quicker still, had to come. The authorities appeared to help travellers with one hand, but they certainly hindered with the other. For example, we have the turnpike. The word tells of the gate across the road, the collecting of tolls, and the unfortunate position of him who travels without the necessary coin or pass.

The post chaise being a light vehicle (originally on two wheels), required a good surface on which to run, wide roads so that slower traffic could be passed, and few or no sharp turnings. As an example of how some attempt was made to help quick travellers, we have local Acts of Parliament for the repairing, widening and improving of the roads, in the time of George II. and III. Narrow country lanes were made into main roads, especially between Liverpool and Warrington, and between Liverpool and Preston. Bridges were widened, while at the same time the fords through the streams were kept open as reserves. Meandering roads were cut out, and straight ones substituted, sometimes at considerable cost to the trustees, as at Prescot (under Act Geo. III., 42, cap. 82), when two cottages and a barn belonging to John Atherton were taken down for the purpose of the site being used in the new highway.

The rules and regulations of the Acts of Parliament had good points. Impediments or obstructions were not to be allowed, no vehicle left standing, no slaughtering of cattle or hewing of timber was to be permitted on the turnpike causeway. Persons deviating from the left side of the road, excepting when passing, were subject to a penalty of £5, while drivers travelling in a covered cart which prevented them seeing behind were liable

to a fine of 40s. To prevent the custom of several horses and carts being on the road in charge of one driver, extra tolls of 2s. each horse and cart, if in excess of four, were to be imposed between Liverpool and Warrington by the local trustees.

The State looked after posting—regulated and taxed it in a very thorough manner. In 1779, William Pole was the official at Liverpool whose duty it was to look after post masters and post travellers, and his regulations, as printed by John Sibbold, of Castle Street, give an indication of the disabilities under which the business was carried on. To start with, the post master had to take out a licence for his horses and one for each chaise, of 5s. each, renewable annually, and on taking out his licence he had to give security by bond of £50. In front of his house he had to exhibit in large type the words "Licensed to let post horses"; he had to give receipts for all money received; he had to send in to the Stamp Office a weekly account of all business done; he had to pay ½d. per mile for all journeys taken by each horse; he had to pay in to Mr. Pole "money due" on the first Monday in the month, or pay a penalty of £10; and he had to paint on each post chaise his Christian name, surname, and address.

As might be expected, attempts were made to evade the law. One case might be quoted as an example. A man was charged with passing through Walton toll bar on horseback and falsely alleging the horse to be his own. It was proved to be a hired horse, and under the Post Horse Duty Act he was fined £2 10s. and costs.

Post travelling was a luxury; few travelled with less than two horses. The cost to the traveller for a pair of horses and a chaise was

1s. 6d. a mile. Going from Liverpool to Warrington, fourteen miles away, cost 21s., which had to be paid before starting. Other items, such as 6d. to the ostler, 3d. a mile to the post boy, and toll bar charges, made the rate per mile average nearly 2s. to travel with a chaise and pair. The post duty was collected thus: at each stage the inn-keeper post master made out the ticket or receipt. These were supplied by the Government and bore the royal arms, blank spaces being left for the date, where from, where to, number of miles, and name of driver. After the blanks had been filled in the ticket was given to the post boy, who had to show it at each turnpike gate.

Travelling post, as we can easily imagine, was for the wealthy only, and the deference which money demands and obtains was given to those of the post chaise and the carriage or, as it was called, the "chariot" of the aristocrat. On the main roads there were exclusive inns which catered only for such, and the inn-keeper looked down with haughty disdain upon the stage coach traveller. The ordinary wayfarer of to-day, be he cyclist or pedestrian, occasionally finds descendants of these. The palmy days of posting were those of Pickwick, and the stories of post travelling on the Great North Road are interesting reading. Posting was cheaper in Lancashire than in other parts of the country, and our inn-keepers were more democratic.

After leaving Liverpool for a journey to Manchester or London in 1789—taking a typical year—the first posting house was at Old Swan. The inn was a long, low-built, wayside hostelry, the sandstone rock on which it was built being visible. There was a mounting stone in front, and at the rear a large yard with accommodation for horses and vehicles. It was at the junction of the

turnpike road which went *via* the Broad Green and Huyton to Warrington, and the old road to Prescot and Knowsley.

As a posting inn we can learn more of its history from the year 1830. At that date post-master Glitherow catered for all classes. Travellers by stage coach and post chaise, the coal waggoners from Wigan and Hindley, the earthenware carters from Prescot and Whiston, and the farmers were all welcome. He brewed good ale and kept a generous table. He had local-made earthenware with the name " Glitherow " stamped on it, and jugs and mugs so stamped are still to be met in collections of Liverpool pottery.

Glitherow was what would be called a substantial man. He rented a large field, called Swan Hay field, with a quarry in it. This faced the inn and was on the opposite side of what was then designated Edge Lane, now St. Oswald Street, in Old Swan. As a boy I delighted to listen to stories of those days ; of the stir when Lord Derby drove past with his six horses with outriders ; of highway robberies, etc. These were of common occurrence. The newspapers record the items.

In 1828 the householders of Low Hill engaged a special watch, or policeman, to look after the locality, it being his duty to arrest highwaymen and burglars. From a study of the *Liverpool Mercury* of the early 19th century, it would appear that the stage coaches were but seldom attacked, one case only being recorded ; travellers on horseback or in post chaise, etc., came in for their attention mostly. Some of the cases are interesting. In July, 1830, a man returning from Manchester on horseback, when near Gilead House, Prescot Road, was attacked by about

a dozen men. He was pulled from his horse, bound and blindfolded, then robbed of £41 and other property. All his assailants escaped.

In September of the same year there was a highway robbery near Old Swan, when three men were arrested. Again in the same year an attempt at highway robbery was made on Prescot Road, near Mr. Falkner's (Fairfield Hall). A gentleman was driving a gig (two wheels). Two assailants attacked, one seizing the horse's head and the other springing into the conveyance. On being resisted, one highwayman shot at the driver, but the shot went through his hat. Some workmen, hearing the shot, ran towards the scene, and the men decamped.

Stonehouse gives some particulars of highway robberies near Liverpool. He mentions a family named Moore. The father kept the Bull Inn on Warbreck Moor, and he had two sons, both blacksmiths. All three, after they had committed several robberies, were caught, tried, convicted and transported for life. Another family named Mulvery, of Marybone, were well-known highwaymen, but all were eventually caught and transported. One can understand how it came about that the traveller of a century ago frequently made his will before undertaking a journey.

The main routes out of Liverpool for those travelling post were to Preston *via* Ormskirk, and to Warrington *via* Prescot. The latter in its day was a posting town, busy with traffic of coaches, chaises and conveyances of every description passing west and east, and a large number of inns sprang up with extensive stabling accommodation to deal with them. As far back as 1757 the Governors of the Grammar School, according to the minute book, decided to erect a new schoolhouse, " Because the present school is dangerously

situated, because of its proximity to the public road, and the many wheeled carriages passing thereon." The inference is that there were reckless drivers and swift travelling on the roads then, as now.

Ormskirk also was an important centre of traffic, and had numerous large posting houses, etc. The most notable was at the corner of Burscough Street and Church Street, and the post horses were kept in stables adjoining the premises of the *Ormskirk Advertiser*. There is a record of post travellers at Ormskirk in 1757, and they were the pioneers of great numbers in after years, for the Liverpool, Ormskirk and Preston Railway line was not opened until 1849.

We gather from a narrative of the year 1800, told in the Courts of Justice, an indication of the common use made of post chaises. A Liverpool merchant named Wainwright had dealings with an earthenware manufacturer of Burslem, in Staffordshire, named Theophilus Smith. They were friends, and on the failure of Smith it was arranged that when the meeting of creditors took place Mr. Wainwright should accompany his friend to the meeting, which was to be held at Tunstall. On an afternoon in June they engaged a chaise and pair at Dale Street, Liverpool, and started off. Outside Tunstall, Smith suddenly attacked his friend, shooting and stabbing him. The story is too long to tell in full, and I introduce it only as an example of how a Liverpool merchant, wishing to travel express, would use a private chaise, and not the coach. A merchant would sometimes take a post chaise and catch up a coach proceeding to a distance. The enterprise of some of our commercial men was shown in their efforts to obtain the London papers as soon as possible. A party of them arranged by

a system of posting, either by light chaise or horseback, to get them first, and before the usual supply by coach came to the rooms of the underwriters and the Lyceum. It was done, although the papers left London four hours after the coaches.

For private convenience the chaise had advantages—and disadvantages. There is to be seen a picture of the snowstorm of 1836. It shows the country covered with its white garment, and its interest lies in the Liverpool stage coach in the drift, men and horses struggling to get out. A few yards away, also stuck, is a chaise, out of the window of which a lady's head appears, and she is evidently in distress. Her post boy has gone to seek fresh horses to help to extricate her. Excepting that there was no back seat on the outside, the chaise looked like a miniature coach.

At the end of the 18th century coaching inns were usually post houses in Liverpool, but most of the inns kept at least one chaise and had arrangements for posting. It was an advantage, however, to go to places like the Talbot, Golden Lion, and Fleece Inns, where they had many horses always ready, with post boys who could get ready and be off in three minutes.

Post travelling, as all know, passed with the advent of the railway. The Act of Parliament dealing with the business was repealed by Sir Stafford Northcote.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN HOUGH,

LORD OF THE MANOR OF LISCARD.

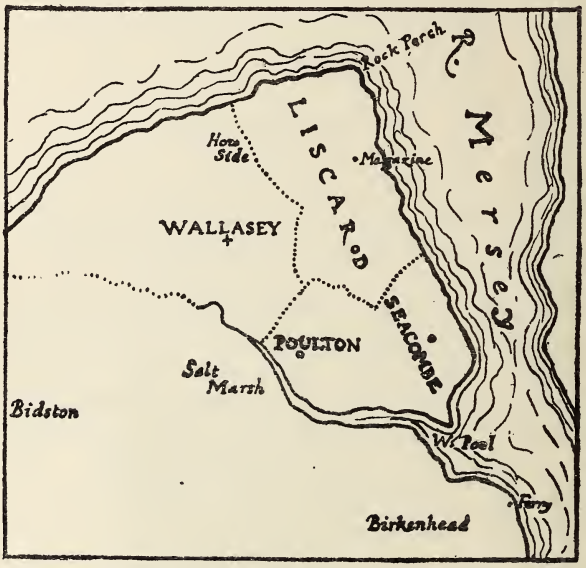
By E. Cuthbert Woods, L.D.S.

Read 26th February, 1920.

THE ancient parish of Wallasey, situated at the north-east corner of Wirral, was divided into the three townships and manors of Wallasey, Liscard, and Poulton-cum-Seacombe. The parish, roughly triangular in shape, had only one land boundary, and this was formed by the western extremity of Leasowe Castle grounds. The others were what Webb calls " the Vergivian Sea " [Irish Sea], the River Mersey, Wallasey Pool, and the stream which fell into it called the Fender.

The boundary line of Liscard ran from the Mersey, near Egremont Ferry, up to a point near the top of Church Street, then across what is now the Central Park, to the water tower in Mill Lane, on past the Boot Inn, to Hoes Side, and over Stone Bark Hill to the sea ; dividing Wallasey on the west from Liscard on the east. From the water tower, another line followed nearly the course of Mill Lane, down to the Pool, and separated Wallasey on the north from Poulton-cum-Seacombe on the south.

Several derivations of the name Liscard have been suggested. The most ancient forms of the word are found in Aston charters now in the British Museum—Lisnekarke (early Henry III.), Lisnecaric (late Henry III.) and Lisecarck (Edward I.) The popular derivation refers it to a Lees-Kirk, the existence of which Robinson refers to in 1729.[1] It is supposed to have stood



near the site of Earlston Road Library, but on the other side of the road close to an old house built by one of the Molyneux family of Wallasey in 1829 and named Kirk Cottage. Mr. W. F. Irvine suggests that the first part of the name may be the Gadhelic word *lis*, an earthen fort, and refers to Liskeard in Cornwall as a possible parallel.[2] Mr. Henry Harrison, in noticing these,

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xliii., 12.

[2] *Ibid.*, 285.

puts forward another derivation, from *lis* and *ceard*, meaning "the enclosure of the smith."[1] It is unfortunate that the Aston deeds were not accessible when he wrote, as they show that the forms Lisnecark and Liscark are the more ancient, and suggest "the enclosure on the Rock" as the meaning of the name. The "Rock light" is there now. "Liscard" appears as early as 1350.

The history of the manor is very obscure, there being little evidence. In 1086 Robert of Rhuddlan held the whole of Wallasey; it was assessed as 1½ hide of land, and there was land for 4 ploughs. A Frenchman had a plough there, with two oxherds, a radman and a bordar or cottager. It is tempting to suppose that this Frenchman's estate was Liscard and that its fourfold division in later times sprang from the four tenants named. Liscard was at any rate distinct from the main part of Wallasey at an early date, for when Robert of Rhuddlan died without heirs and his lands were regranted by the earl, Liscard went entire to the lord of Halton, but only a moiety of the rest of Wallasey, the other moiety being held of the earl in chief. In the time of Edward II. the manor of Liscard was held by the Astons of Aston under the barony of Halton by doing the service due from the fifth part of a knight's fee.[2] The family continued to hold it until the end of the sixteenth century, but the amount of service due varies in the recorded inquisitions. The origin of their title is unknown; it may have come from a direct grant from the lord of Halton, but more probably by marriage with an heiress.

Liscard appears to have been reckoned as 8 bovates or oxgangs of land, in correspondence

[1] *Place-Names of the Liverpool District*, 90.
[2] Ormerod's *Cheshire* (ed. Helsby), i., 707.

with the Frenchman's one plough. Of these the manor and 4 bovates seem to have been held by the lord originally, but the Astons had only 2 bovates, for in the time of Henry VI. they were liable for only a fourth part of the mise.[1] Of the rest of the land 2 bovates were held by the prior of Basingwerk, possibly by grant of the Astons, and 2 by the Bechenton or Betchton family, who were succeeded (as below) by the Litherlands. The other 2 bovates no doubt became divided among the minor holders whose names appear in the records—Meolse of Great Meolse (with Poole as under-tenant),[2] Beconsaw (with Stanley of Lathom as under-tenant)[3] and Walley of Wallasey.[4]

The township gave a surname to the land-holders. An early charter shows that Hawise widow of John son of Richard de Lisnekarke gave 2 bovates of land to her son Geoffrey, Robert lord of Pull (Poole in Wirral) being a witness.[5] William son of Adam son of Geoffrey de Lisnecaryc—probably grandson of the Geoffrey named in the previous charter—gave a small piece of his land (about 1300) to Richard son of Richard de Aston, while Gilbert de Hesket was steward of Halton.[6] In 1346 Richard de Aston gave to Richard de Oxton 2 bovates of land in Lisecark for a term of 16 years.[7] Some minor Aston charters of the time of Richard II. have been preserved.[8]

The Basingwerk tenure is very shadowy; it was a fourth part of the town, and was held probably by a free tenant at a nominal rent. Thomas de Bold, who had it about 1400, was in

[1] Ormerod, ii., 876.
[2] Ormerod, ii. 479; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxxix., 192. [3] *Ibid.*, 95.
[4] *Ibid.*, xxviii., 59.
[5] Brit. Mus., Add. charter, 51435. [6] *Ibid.*, 51436.
[7] B.M., Add. charter, 51438. [8] *Ibid.*, 51439-51442.

one inquisition recorded to hold immediately of the Astons. His estate descended to daughters and eventually came to the Dod family.[1]

An early thirteenth charter contains a grant by William son of William de Deresbury confirming to William the clerk, son of Gilbert de Lisnecarke, 4 bovates of land in Lisnecarke, which the grantor's father had given to William in marriage with his sister Emma.[2] This estate, possibly derived from the radman of 1086, descended to Henry Norris of Daresbury in right of Margery his wife, and they exchanged their lands in Liscard and other places with Henry de Bechinton and Alice his wife and Isabel de Derisbury, widow of Alan de Lascelis, receiving lands in Daresbury.[3] It may be accepted that Margery, Alice and Isabel were the Daresbury co-heirs. Henry de Bechinton and Alice his wife granted to John son of Matthew de Thornton 2 bovates of land in Lisecarck in marriage with their daughter Margery.[4] This may be the same grant by which William son of William Torond in 1331 claimed a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Liscark against Robert son of Reginald de Liscark and Agnes his wife, alleging a grant by Henry de Becheton to John *Torond* in free marriage with Margery his daughter; after the deaths of John and his wife and William their son, he said the tenement should come to him as grandson.[5] However it happened, the grant appears to have lapsed, for in 1295 Henry and Alice de Bechinton gave the 2 bovates to their younger son John, their elder son Matthew confirming,[6] and the estate descended in this line

[1] *Deputy Keeper's Report*, xxxvii., App. 128, 214, 217.
[2] I owe this reference to Mr. W. F. Irvine (from Dr. Farrer's collections.).
[3] Mr. Irvine's transcripts.
[4] B.M., Add. charter, 51437.
[5] Chester Plea Roll, 43, m. 3d, 11.
[6] *Deputy Keeper's Rep.*, xxviii., App. 9.

to Ellen, daughter and heir of Philip de Becheton, some sixty years later. The Litherland family succeeded, having acquired the Becheton lordship by marriage.[1] The estate, which was described as a fourth part of the town,[2] descended in this family till the seventeenth century.

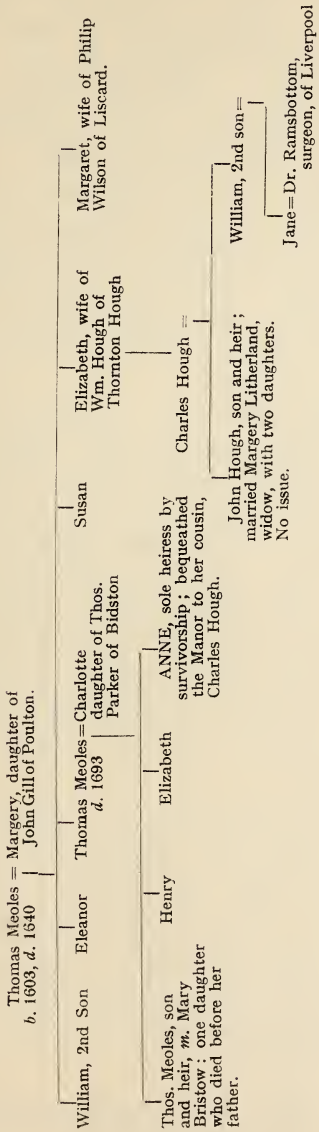
In 1602 William Meoles of Wallasey, gent., purchased for £160 from Thomas Aston of Aston, Elizabeth his wife and John Aston his son and heir apparent, all the Aston part of the seigniory, manor or lordship of Liscart and all demesne lands, etc.[3] Sir Thomas Aston died in 1613, and his son John in 1615, leaving a son, Thomas, aged 14 years, and the inquisition after John's death does not name land in Liscard at all. William Meoles lived till 1627. The inquisition shows that he held the manor of Great Meoles, 7 bovates of land in Kirkby Walley, and land, etc., in Liscarie, but no *manor* of Liscard is named. The estate is thus described: 8 messuages with 40 acres of land and 40 acres pasture, 16d. rent from the tenement of Thomas Walley, and a messuage and 14 acres land, 13 acres pasture and 10 acres meadow occupied by Richard Yonge; it was held of the honor of Halton by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. He had also 2 bovates of land in Poulton field by Rabie Mill in Walley.

The descent of the manor from the Meoles family to the Houghs is shown in Ormerod (ii., 494) and in the following pedigree:

[1] The following pedigree was alleged in 1421: Matthew de Becheton (living in the time of Henry III.)—son, Henry—daughter, Joan—son, Henry [de Litherland]—son, Henry—son, John, plaintiff in the suit (Chester Plea Roll, 125, m. 42). In 1426, Alice, widow of John de Litherland, claimed from Henry de Litherland dower in a moiety of the Manor of Kirkby-in-Walley, a fourth part of the Manor of Pulton-in-Waley, and a fourth part of the Manor of Liscark, and in 4 messuages, a mill, and 6 bovates of lands in these places (*ibid.* 130, m. 35d.). This gives an indication of the Litherlands' estate.

[2] *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxix., 79; Ormerod, ii., 479.

[3] B.M., Add. charter 51443. This is the counterpart of the indenture, signed *Wyll'm Meales*, and sealed with his armorial seal.


Thomas Meoles = Margery, daughter of John Gill of Poulton.
b. 1603, d. 1640
William, 2nd Son
Eleanor
Thomas Meoles = Charlotte daughter of Thos. Parker of Bidston
d. 1693
Susan
Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Hough of Thornton Hough
Margaret, wife of Philip Wilson of Liscard.
Thos. Meoles, son and heir, m. Mary Bristow; one daughter who died before her father.
Henry
Elizabeth
ANNE, sole heiress by survivorship; bequeathed the Manor to her cousin, Charles Hough.
Charles Hough =
John Hough, son and heir; married Margery Litherland, widow, with two daughters. No issue.
William, 2nd son =
Jane = Dr. Ramsbottom, surgeon, of Liverpool

Wheatland House, which till about 1902 stood in Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, bore the date 1684 and the initials $P^{W}M$, and was in all probability built by Philip Wilson, who married Margaret Meoles.[1] The Thomas Meoles who married Mary Bristow was an ironmonger in the city of Chester and died in 1693.

John Hough, who succeeded as lord of the manor in 1752, married Margery Litherland, a widow with two children, Bethia and Catherine; the latter died in childhood, and Bethia married (1) John Audley and (2) George Forshall. In 1744 Margery Hough died,[2] and was buried at Wallasey on 11 June.

John Hough lived in a stone house (pulled down about sixty years ago) which stood back from Liscard Road, from which it was separated by a long garden, and just to the south of Westminster Road. The well which supplied his requirements was still in use after the house was demolished. He died in 1797, and was buried on the south side of the old church at Wallasey on 18 June.[3] As he had no issue, he left his estate in the care of four trustees and executors, Rev. Geo. Briggs, Edward Newton, John Webster, and Matthew Taylor.

The lordship and manor of Liscard, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the hereditaments, etc., were advertised for sale by public auction on 20 August, 1800, at Seacombe Boat House, when and where several persons attended to bid for the same, none of whom offered what was thought the value. The indentures of 2 and 3 Feb., 1801, go on to inform us that:

[1] W. F. Irvine: *Trans. Hist. Soc., Lancs. and Chesh.*, liii., 97.
[2] Abstract of Title of Lands belonging to Atherton & Rowson.
[3] Parish Registers, Wallasey Church.

directories and maps, it had been called "Sea Bank."

There is no dated stone or water head on the Manor House, but there is a bell on one of the outbuildings in the courtyard with the date 1790 upon it. A house on the Promenade at the corner of Caithness Drive, which was originally two cottages, bears on the back the initials and date " J. P." and 1806. In the cellar at the Manor House is an iron ring in the wall, used to fasten prisoners to. Mortimer[1] says that previous to 1843 " much inconvenience had long been experienced from the want of a lock-up, or prison, there being none nearer than Birkenhead, a distance from some parts of the parish of five or six miles, and prisoners were frequently confined in the houses of the constables, or even in the houses of the justices until their final commitment."

Eyes, in his survey of 1828, says: " The late John Penkett, esq., claimed to be lord of the manor or reputed manor, and in the division of the common lands this claim was admitted, and a portion allotted in right of it. No court has ever been held by him, nor has he been paid for any enclosure on the strand, nor does he claim toll for anchorage, nor have any perambulations of the boundaries taken place."[2]

From John Penkett the manor descended to his daughter Mary Anne, who married her first cousin John Dennil Maddock, grandson of Thomas Maddock, rector of Liverpool 1772-1782, and she was known as the lady of the manor till her death in June, 1888. After Wallasey Church was burnt down in 1857, she presented the stone to build the present one, from her quarry in Rake

[1] Mortimer, *Hist. of the Hundred of Wirral*, p. 302.
[2] *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.*, xxii. 180.

Lane near the cemetery. In 1856 the Manor House and estate, together with the manorial rights, were put up to auction, but apparently were not sold. The catalogue states that at that time the mansion and grounds were in the occupation of John Naylor, esq., as a yearly tenant.

John Hough's journal, or notebook, or whatever it may be called, is a paper-backed book, 8¼ ins. by 12¾ ins, with 48 pages. The entries are very miscellaneous, and as space became limited were made regardless of chronological or any other order. Since writing these notes the journal has been presented to me by the owner, Mr. Crawley, together with some other documents relating to the manor.

Hough was churchwarden at Wallasey in 1744, 1748 and 1749, and collected various " leys " in 1756-60-61-63-64.

Owing to the parish having such an extensive seaboard, unclaimed bodies were frequently washed ashore, and had to be buried at the public expense ; frequent entries such as " 1763, March the 19, a Ley for a drowned man " occur. In 1764 a " Bridge " ley is mentioned, but where the bridges were it does not say. During the year 1760, we know that Wallasey Church underwent extensive alterations, and he would be associated with this. The entry " 1762, Dec. 1 : To a new bason for the New Font and a pound of stone-coloured paint, with my ferry, 00 : 02 : 04." refers to the font which superseded the old Norman font.[2]

Hough's signature is to be found in the parish registers, from which he copied out the remarks

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xliii., 24.

[2] Mr. Ashby Pritt (*ibid.*) gives the later history of the old font. On the building of St. Luke's, at Poulton, it was removed there.

about the great frosts of 1607 and 1683.[1] That he was interested in the history of the parish is shown by the careful copy he made at the back of his journal of "Robinson's Account of Wallasey" extracted from Mr. Robinson's letter to Mr. Bunbury, 1729.[2]

Rough Dick *alias* Perry seems to have been a charge on the common purse from 1755 to 1758. On various pages of Hough's book the following entries occur:

1755	Jan. 19.	Dick at Deane's came to Liscard.
	Feb. 20, 21.	One shilling paid for to diet himself. Thos. Wilson tabled Dick at Deanes for me.
	June 14.	John Hough Dr. to Thos. Wilson for tabling Rough Dick 2 dayes. a .....00 : 01 : 00
	Nov. 10.	Pd. to Saml. Cotton 1s8d on Rough Dick's account .....00 : 01 : 08
1756	May the 10.	Rough Dick *alias* Perry came to Liscard.
	Aug. 6.	Rough Dick came overnight to Liscard from Liverpool.
	Dec. 29.	Paid to Saml. Cotton 10s. on account of Rough Dick cloaths and church.
1757	Jany. 3.	The township agreed with Wm. Evans for Richd. Perry's meat, drink, washing, and lodging at £7 : 10 : 0 per year.
	July 1.	Pd. to Geo. Mulls & Wm. Evans upon Bellisses' a/c for buying Rough Dick some cloaths.....00 : 01 : 03¼.
1758	Feb. 2.	Pd. to Wm. Evans a/3½d. per Acre for Rough Dick's table .....00 : 02 :02

These entries are scattered through the journal in odd corners, but there is no clue as to who Rough Dick was, or why he was dependent upon the parish.

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xxxv., 108.

[2] This has been printed in Mr. Ashby Pritt's paper cited above (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xliii., 1891-1892). There is a printer's error on p. 15, line 20: *Tower* should be *Town*, which rather alters the sense.

Hough notes with pardonable pride how he served as "Constable" in 1754; and a year later we find "1755, Octobr. 7. I was chosen in High Constable at the sessions at Nether Knutsford, for the lower division" (of the county). In 1754 it is noted how he collected the land tax at 2s. in the "lb." as he puts it. There is a list of the "oxgangs of Liscard," and another of Wallasey oxgangs, 1768, on which the rate was assessed. On 9 Oct., 1758, he paid to Joshua Platt, school-master of Wallasey, land tax and window money, eleven shillings. He also includes a list of parishes where he delivered the Press (Gang?) warrants, in March, 1756. The iniquitous system was still in vogue in 1762, when the following entries occur in the parish registers:

John Goff sailor, drowned from the *Prince George* tender in his Majestye's service Nov. 6.

Wm. Evans drowned in endeavouring to escape from a cutter lying at the Black Rock. Mch. 29.

In *Liverpool by an Old Stager* (p. 7) is told how sailors would desert a ship entering the Mersey after a long voyage and hide from the press gang in the wilds of Cheshire.

Rents when received were entered in his journal by Hough, and this was very necessary as will be shown by the following extracts, for they were collected in instalments and were often considerably overdue:

1751. Wm. Strong for 2 years' rent of his house at 3/4 per year .....6s. 8d.

1753. Dec. 26th. Recd. from Ann Pemberton 5/ in part of one year's rent ending Nov. 11th. Remains 10d.

1754. John Dean paid £1 : 13 : 4. for one year's rent.

Another fact which increased the number of entries and complicated his accounts was that

part payment of rent could be made by personal services, as :

Thomas Anderton lead 2 tons of coal.....00 : 02 : 00
1759. Apr. 27th. Leading 4 load of stone from Stone Bark at 10d. per load.....00 : 03 : 04

The wages paid in Hough's time contrast strongly with those of the present day. A maid was paid 30s. per annum, but by the end of the year most of it had been advanced to her.

1756. Feb. 28. Lent Jane Jones 6s. 6d. towards buying stays and 1s. for mending her shoes, which is her first quarter's wages.
Apl. 23. Pd. to Thos. Bellison for Jane Jones..... 00 : 01 : 00
for one pair of shoes and soaling and heel tapping .....00 : 04 : 00
Aug. 6. Lent Jane Jones 4d. for mending her shoes .....0 : 00 : 04
Aug. 21. Lent Jane Jones 1s. 9d. for weaving her gown.....00 : 01 : 09
Sept. 8. being Wednesday, Jane Jones went away, & Betty Evans come & staid till Tuesday morning following, & did not come again till Thursday sennight, being 9 days away ; then she came again & staid till the 18th. day of October, being Monday morn., when she was seized with a fitt & went home ; being here 21 days.

Apparently Jenny Jones did eventually return, for under the date 10 Nov., 1762, we find " for 3 yds. of Red Mill'd flannel for Jenny Jones at 1s. 8d. per yd., 5s." Most of Miss Jones's wages seem to have been spent on her raiment. Another maid, Matty Coventry, spent hers on pleasures, for we find " 1754, Lent to Martha Coventry 6d. At the Race " ; probably horse races on the Leasowes.

In the same year another entry reads " June 21, lent for the Prison Bar play, 10d." This game was played in the day time on a large open tract of land : a later entry refers to it being

played on "the Moor," *i.e.*, Liscard Moor. Different parishes had their teams, and played one another as at football or cricket in the present time. The rival teams in Cheshire formed two rings, one inside the other, and these revolved different ways, and as they passed each other, one out of one township would "tick" one out of the other, then a chase over country between the two commenced, and so the circles revolved till all were paired off, and on the run. The prize was usually a half barrel of ale, with a roasted sheep and potatoes. Both winners and losers shared in the meal. There were, of course, a good many spectators.[1]

On several pages more personal notes are entered, such as :

1755. June 9th. Jenny Hough began to learn from Nancy Pillington (Pinnington ?).
1773. May 20th. Jane Hough was married to Dr. Ramsbottom.
1773. May 22nd. Nancy Pinnington died.
1773. May 20th. At night Thomas Coventry drowned in Wallasey Pool.

May, 1773, would be a month which he would have cause to remember. Jenny Hough would be his niece, daughter of his brother William. Dr. Ramsbottom was a Liverpool surgeon. The Coventry family have long been resident here, the name appearing in the list of churchwardens from time to time. One Martha we have already referred to.

1758. Alice Catheron [Litherland] began to go to school to Mary Bellows (Bellis ?).
1758. Oct. the 8th. for Physick for Matty Coventry 00 : 00 : 06

It seems rather hard that this should be deducted from her wages, in these days of national insurance, but the prescription was evidently effective,

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xxvii., 140.

for on " March the 7th, 1762, Matty Coventry was married."

Intermixed with other notes are certain prescriptions, such as the following :

Against the Ague. Take two spoonfulls of fine flour of Brimstone in a Large tea Cup of Red port Wine, about 2 hours before the fit Comes on.

For Corns to Cure. Cut them Close & then get some Decalom & Spread a plaister & put a Little Sweet Soap upon the Plaister and then lay it on the Corn, or melt a little turpentine along with them.

The entry " 1757, June 13th, 14th, 15th. Jack was at the highways for me, one shilling pr. day," reminds us how each farmer had to provide a certain amount towards repair of the roads.

A few entries regarding the cost of living at this time may be of interest.

1753.	Aug. 4th. 17 pairs of plain gloves at 1/4 pr. pair	01 : 02 : 08
	one pr. loop't gloves for the Minister[1]	00 : 02 : 02
1754.	Feb. 5th. Jack's coat came home, for making	00 : 01 : 03
	Feb. 6th came home his waistcoat, for making	00 : 00 : 05
	Apr. 20th. 1 pair of ribbed stockings	00 : 02 : 08
	Apr. 20th a new hat	00 : 02 : 03
1757.	Mar. 29th. My wife's shoes was soled by Israel Gleave	00 : 01 : 00
1761.	Dec. 10th. I had a pair of shoes, from Watson pd.	00 : 05 : 00
1762.	bought a new hat from Robt. Wilson	00 : 10 : 06
	June 28th. 2lbs. of wool at 8d. per lb	00 : 01 : 04
1753.	Aug. 2nd. To Mrs. Tyrer a barrel & a half of ale	02 : 02 : 00
1758.	Cheese sold by J. Hough to Bidston Miller, 18 lb. (2d. per lb.)	00 : 03 : 00
1762.	Feb. 24th. Half a swine 84lbs. at 2½d. per lb.	00 : 17 : 06
	Beef 38 lbs. from the Black Horse [Inn] at 2d. per lb. & 26 lb. more at 1¾d	00 : 10 : 01

[1] This was on the occasion of a funeral.

1754. Clock cords 8d. per pair.
1755. Paid to Mr. Saml. Morton Clockmaker for keeping the clock in order for one year....00 : 01 : 00
1761. June 6th. Paid to Saml. Morton 1s. it was not dressed but oiled.

The journal also contains the names of the books which formed his library, and of those to whom he lent them, as "*The Irish Rogue* to the Rev. Mr. Nickson," and "the *Exposition of the Book of Job* to Mrs. Nickson." To the Rev. Mr. Briggs, rector of Wallasey, "*An Old Sermond Book*" in April, 1757; evidently he found it of use, for he borrowed it again in 1760. Mr. Lebeg, another rector, is also mentioned; also Mr. Platt, the schoolmaster.

The following entries may be of interest:

1754. Oct. 19th. Mat. lay at Israel Gleaves [the village shoemaker].
Nov. 19th. We winnowed up our wheat & put 8 measures in the loft, beside a batch sent to the mill of a measure.

This would be Liscard mill, which stood in the field near the narrow path that runs from Earlston Road to Mount Pleasant Road, and which belonged to the manor of Liscard.

1756. Aug. 19th. Jonathan Deane's hound worried a sheep on the Leasowe marked thus—the left ear cut close to the head, & the right ear slit; it was a black & white sheep with a black belly & black legs. Jonathan's son was at the mill the same day.
1756. Nov. 8th. Geo. Bennett[1] sold I a flat load of paving stones, to go to Esqre Ince of Elton. She was an Ince flat from the back of the Rock Purch, & his own cart led them.
1757. June the 24th & 25th. Castor Bibby was thatching for me 26th & a Sunday at the Wormhole, with the 2 Mattys.

The "wormhole" was a cave in the Red Noses. Some of these caves extended quite a

[1] In another place Geo. Bennett is referred to as "of the Meols."

long distance inland, and were said to communicate with Mother Red Cap's cottage, at Liscard, a noted rendezvous of questionable characters. When one of the houses on the land above was built, the cave was bricked up some little distance from its entrance.

1757. Dec. the 30th. Friday night Matty Longley & Wm. Washington & John Strong, *alias* "Pretty Johnny" was at Bellowses and left unpaid 1s. 5d. William and Matt. went away about one o'clock at night to seek a good lodging, and Charles Forshall's cow was turned out to the moor the same night.

The owner of this cow was, I think, the father of George Forshall, who married Bethia Audley, née Litherland.

1758. April 22nd. Hector [probably an old horse] was shot near Stony Hill.

1761. May 28th. Thos. Cotton cut a burden of grass Clandestinely out of my Lindle hey, & John Mollineux met him coming thro' the Intack with it the same day.

These two fields adjoined the String hey, the name of which is perpetuated in Stringhey Road. Manor Road and Seabank Road run through parts of them.

The lord of the manor of Liscard was not without his troubles, and the question of whether the rabbits on the land belonged to him as landlord or to the various tenants caused much discussion. Feeling ran so high on this point that in December, 1753, several of the parishioners put their heads together, and drew up the "Rabbit Agreement," which Mr. Ashby Pritt has fortunately rescued from oblivion.[1] Hough made these entries on the subject:

1754. May 31st. I employed Mr. Widens about the Rabbits.

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, xliii., 54.

Aug. 13th. Mr. Widens took the names of Geo. Mullineux, & John Deane Jnr. about destroying the Rabbits on May 30th. 1754.

Sept. 23rd. I saw John Deane Jnr. in the field where the Gins was set, & I spoke to him. He asked me if I saw his horses.

Sept. 24th. I went to the same field & found the Gins set & I rung one close together, that it could not catch, and I watched who would come to set it. About ¼ of an hour before sunrise, the sd. John Deane came & set the sd. Gin again, I did not spake to him, but let him go about his business.

1755. Jan. 5th, being Old Christmas Day, John Urmson was cacht taking a rabbit out of a Gin & set it again, between the hours of 11 & 12, Sunday in the morn, by John Bibby 1775.

1756. April 29th. Mr. Young had his 1s. 6d. again and Mr. Thomas Dudley Officer of Excise was present at Mrs. Tyrer's the same time.

This Mrs. (Meg) Tyrer was probably landlady of one of the inns.[1] She held certain lands and signed the "Rabbit Agreement" against John Hough.

1758. Sept. 2nd, being Saturday night, Margaret Tyrer & her maid abused me, & took my wig off my head & put it in the fire & Saml. Pemberton took it out of the fire.

Feeling about the rabbits was by this time running pretty high, as the following will show, although it is not quite clear what happened :

Hough Ats. [at suit of] Huntington.	Mr. John Hough— Dr. In King's Bench Michaelmas Term (1758?)	
Return & Warrt. to Appear and Defend		00 : 03 : 06
Filing Common Bail		00 : 07 : 02
Search for Decln. [Declaration]		00 : 01 : 08
Same Ats. Dean	Like cost	00 : 12 : 04
Same Ats. Tyrer	Like cost	00 : 12 : 04

[1] She appears as victualler, 19 Mathew Street, John Street, in the Liverpool *Directory* for 1769.

Jany. the 8th. 1759. I got the Account from Mr. Streatham.[1]
Mr. John Hough Dr. cont.

John Hough has agreed with Jonathan Deane, John Huntington & Wm. Young for Meg Tyrer and I gave a Guinea towards the Charges as Agreed upon ; it was Excepted among them all and given to Mr. Briggs'es hand, which he has at Present May the 2nd, 1759.

1761. Sept. 6th. John Robinson, Butcher, took a Rabbit & Gin out of the Hose, from Elizabeth Bibby & said it belonged to him Sunday morning.

1761. Decbr. 1st. Jonathan & the rest paid me 00 : 17 : 08

This was the last of the rabbits.

The word "Hoes," perpetuated in the name of the road Hose Side, is of interest as it occurs in the poem *Iter Lancastrense*, written in 1633 by Richard James. Referring to the sandhills, he says :

. . . . the guise
Of those chaff sands which do in mountains rise
On shore, 'tis pleasant to behold ; which Hoes
Are called in Wirral ; windy tempest blows
Them up in heaps.

John Hough also had a distinct objection to people taking fish which he regarded as his property :

1758. May 20th. John Deane, George Bennett, John Deane the younger, Gerrard Standley & Thomas Wharton Jnr. was drawing the pits upon the moor, & drawed 4 pits to my knowledge, & the next day, being Sunday, was mending their nets most of all the day.

1761. June 26th. Friday. Thomas Stanley, Gerrard Stanley, & long John Deane was drawing of pits upon the Common.

A lease in 1788 between John Hough and John Deane for several closes of land specially mentions "but not the fish of any kind soever as might be found or taken in any pit or pond, upon the

[1] This would be Mr. William Streatham, attorney at law, who resided at the corner of John Street and Matthew Street ; Picton's *Memorials of Liverpool*, ii., 108.

demised premises, with liberty for the lessor & his servants & friends to enter the said premises and take and carry away such fish."[1]

The diarist tells how he counted a kiln of bricks for Mrs. Gordon in 1766. She was wife of the lord of the manor of Poulton. In 1774 he lent a book to Capt. Smith, who succeeded to the manor of Poulton. Among various small sums of money lent he notes "1772, July 15th. More at Bank House, 00 : 01 : 03." It is interesting to note that there are still families in the parish, descendants of those he mentions, such as Peers, Molyneux, Deane, Pemberton, and Bellis.

What changes have occurred in the district since John Hough was lord of the manor.[1] Of the church he took such an interest in, all the portion he saw rebuilt has been destroyed by fire, and only the tower remains. His house has been demolished, and the fields he knew by name are covered with houses and shops. The rabbits which caused such heartburnings have disappeared from the Hoes, which are reduced to a fringe of sandhills bordering the sea at Wallasey, instead of the sandy wastes which in his day extended from a line joining Magazine Lane and Leasowe Road to the sea.

Where is Liscard Moor, on which John Forshall's unfortunate cow was turned out at 1 a.m., so that the shippon might afford "a good night's lodging" for Pretty Johnny and his friends? The pits which contained the fish are drained, and the surface of the "moor" is covered by a labyrinth of streets, traversed by electric trams and motors, which would surprise John Hough were he to return.

[1] Abstract of Title of land belonging to Atherton and Rowson.

PENKETT PEDIGREE.

Arms: Argent, 3 hawks sable, billed and armed gules.

- Thomas Penkett = of Gt. Neston
  - Richard Penkett = Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Corbett, of Dovaston, Co. Salop
    - William Penkett = Ann, daughter of Thomas Shaw, of Ditton Hall, and Everton, Lancs.
      b. 1719 (of Liscard, Wallasey and Liverpool)
      - John Penkett, = Hannah, daughter of Rev. Thos. Maddock, Rector of Liverpool
        b. 1752, *d.* 1838 (of Liscard Manor)
        - William *b.* 1792, *d.* 1842
        - Elizabeth *b.* 179–, *d.* 1820
        - Mary Anne = John Dennil Maddock, *b.* 1797, *d.* 1888; *b.* 1790, *d.* 1854
          - John Penkett
          - William Worthington
          - Anna = T. Bristow Hughes
          - Mary Elizabeth
          - Emily F.
          - Clara Mary Ann = W. S. Crawley
      - Elizabeth, *d.* 1778.

MADDOCK PEDIGREE.

John Maddock = ... daughter of John Kynaston.
of Crewe, nr. Farndon, and Holt

- Robert Maddock = Jane, daughter of . . . . .
  of Crewe and Holt
- Randle Maddock = Jane, daughter of David Gam,
  of Edge, *d.* 1566 ? heir of Edge
- John Maddock,
  of Edge
- Thomas Maddock = . . .
  - John Maddock = Ellen . . .
    - John Maddock = (1) Jane Broster, (2) Margaret Leigh
      - John Maddock = (1) Elizabeth Williams, (2) Frances Starkey, widow of — Williams
        - John Maddock = Alice, daughter of Rd. Leigh of Northerwood
          drowned at sea on voyage to Portugal
          - Benjamin Maddock =
            - Samuel Maddock =
              b. 1689
              - Thomas Maddock = (1) Rachel = (2) Margaret Damme = (3) Catherine Aldersey
                Rector of Liverpool daughter of — Rainford widow of T. Woodcock
                b. 1712, *d.* 1782
                - Edward Maddock of Inner Temple, = Fanny, youngest daughter of Rowland Atkinson,
                  youngest son, *b.* 1763, *d.* 1794 *b.* 1757, *d.* 1819
                - John Dennil Maddock, lord of manor = Mary Anne, daughter of John Penkett,
                  of Liscard, J.P., D.L. (1842), Co. Cas., lord of the manor
                  youngest son. *b.* 1790, *d.* 1854. of Liscard.

Arms: Per pale argent and gules, 2 lions passant or.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant.

Motto: Non leoni sed Deo.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE WOODWORK OF ENGLISH ALABASTER RETABLES.

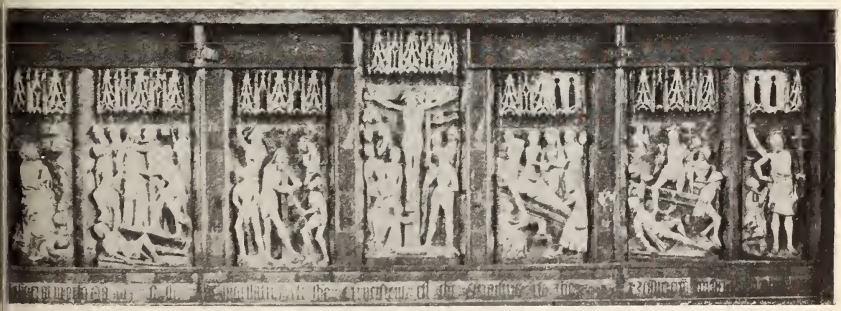
By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.

FROM the beginning of their employment, *circa* 1350, alabaster panels were made to be affixed to a wooden background, in order to constitute a reredos, though no example of a wooden frame of the earliest period now survives. That such was the case is obvious, for latten wire loops are found leaded into the backs of the earliest alabaster panels, *e.g.*, those from Kettlebaston church. It is clear from their carefully moulded edges that the panels of this period were made to be affixed to a plain wooden background, enhanced no doubt with painted ornament, but without the wooden stiles which became a feature of the reredos throughout the succeeding periods. Beneath each scene would be painted its description. The scenic panels were about 17 ins. in height by 11½ ins. in width, and would be arranged in sets of three or five, with a narrow figure panel of a saint, about 5¾ ins. wide, at each end.

Alabaster retables set in wooden frames are to be met with, however, from the latter part of the fourteenth century down to the cessation of their production about the middle of the sixteenth century, and are divisible into two main types, viz., those that could be closed and those that could not—the triptych and the fixed reredos.

TRIPTYCH AT YSSAC-LA-TOURETTE.

TRIPTYCH AT YSSAC-LA-TOURETTE.



TRIPTYCH AT ÉCAQUELON.

I.

The triptych of the latter end of the fourteenth century contained five subject panels beneath embattled canopies, with terminal figures of saints, set in a wooden frame, of which the central fixed portion, holding three panels, was equal in width to the two folding wings combined ; these wings were attached to it by iron hinges, two at each end, concealed by the woodwork.[1] The average size of such a triptych would be about 7 ft. in width by 2 ft. 6 ins. in height, and resting, as it did, immediately upon the altar, would not obstruct the entrance of light from the window behind. The oak frame, about 3 ins. deep, was constructed of boards about ½ in. thick, and was subdivided by stiles and rails into sections to contain the various panels. The back was drilled to allow the passage of the latten wire loops, which by means of wooden pegs held the alabasters in position, the subject panels usually having four and the image panels two such loops each.

Fixed to the rails above the panels by pegs of wood were the carved oak crestings, which had painted mouldings, surmounted by fleurs-de-lys. Attached to the stiles were oak chamfers which, as was the case with the other portions destined to receive gesso-work, were lightly cross-hatched to afford a key for the decoration, which usually consisted of alternate bands of gilt and colour.

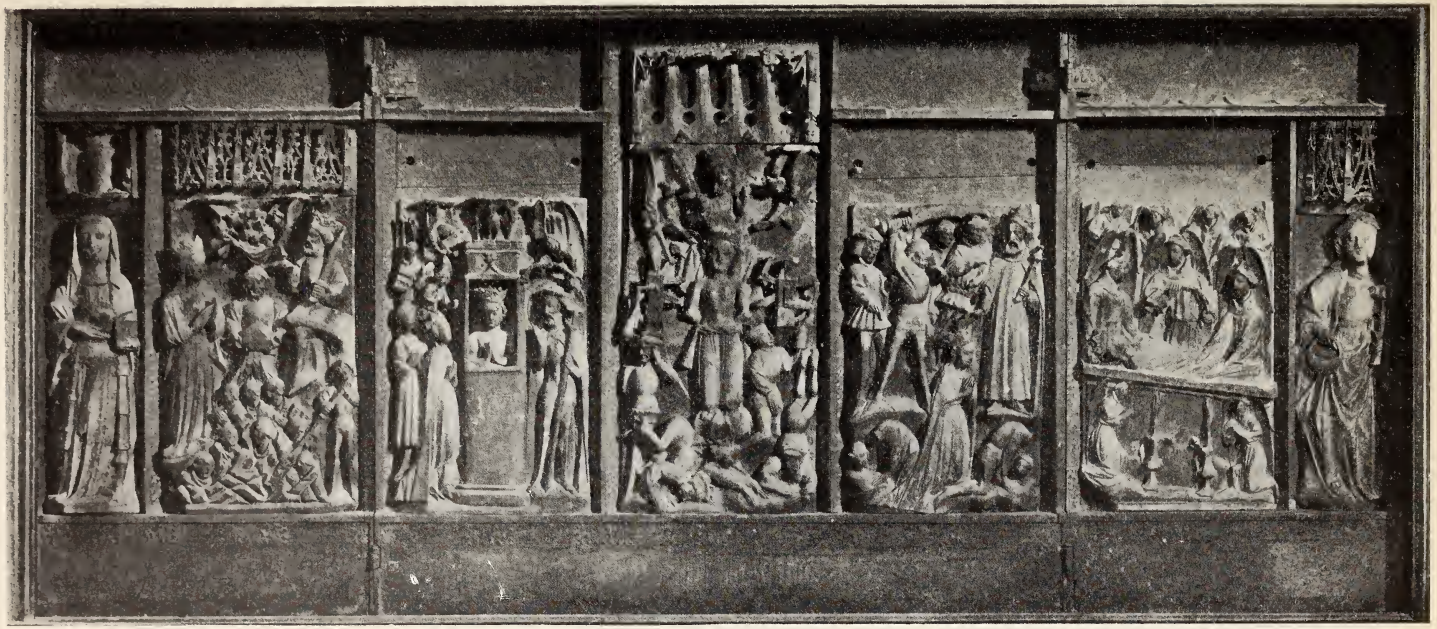
The same style of reredos construction, in triptych form, continued in use throughout the fifteenth century, in fact down to the close of the industry at the time of the Reformation, though, of course, modifications became necessary in order to accommodate the detached canopies, which came into use about 1440. The employment of such canopies, together with the increase

[1] National Museum, Copenhagen, from Munkathveraa, Iceland.

in height of the central panel, brought about alterations in the disposition of the wooden crestings. In these later altar-pieces the cresting was interrupted by the canopy surmounting the central taller panel, which panel was equal to the height of the lateral panels and their canopies combined, as we find is the case at Venice and elsewhere. The only five-subject triptych I know which does not follow this rule is one formerly in the abbey of Cluny, in which the tall central double panel has no canopy, the whole triptych being surmounted by a continuous band of flamboyant Gothic tracery work in oak.

The triptych of the fifteenth century is almost always provided with terminal figures of saints, half the width of the subject panels; the only exceptions to this rule are the triptychs at Ecaquelon and that formerly in the abbey of Cluny.

The two triptychs at Yssac-la-Tourette, of St. John Baptist and of the Passion, had their original Gothic crestings replaced, in the sixteenth century, by elaborate Renaissance woodwork; while that of St. Catherine, in the church at Vejrum, Denmark, has been remounted beneath flamboyant tracery. In the later altar-pieces, as in the earlier, the stiles continued to be enriched with alternate bands of colour and gilded gesso, such as occur at Venice and Montréal. In the case of the more elaborately decorated example at Ecaquelon, on the faces of the four central stiles are coloured foliage and charming little paintings, under glass, depicting angels, saints, the Virgin of the Salutation, St. Michael weighing souls, etc., all upon gilt backgrounds, while painted saints also occur on the triptych from the abbey of Cluny. In the Passion triptych, at Yssac-la-Tourette, the panels are separated from each



TRIPTYCH IN ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, VENICE.

P. BIVER, Phot.

other by pairs of small alabaster figures of saints standing beneath attached traceried canopies. In the very elaborate and fully developed seven-panelled triptych at Naples, which is 10 ft. in length by 5½ ft. in height in the centre, the woodwork enclosing the six lateral panels is only 3½ ft. high, and thus if closed the upper part of the central panel—the Crucifixion—flanked by small figures of the Evangelists, would still be visible. In the seven-scene Passion reredos formerly at Reynistaar, Iceland, but now in the Museum at Reykiavik, the hinges occur between the first and second and also between the fourth and fifth panels, so that the leaves are of unequal size.

The backs of the wings of these triptychs were usually but roughly finished. The only example I know which is decorated is that from the abbey of Cluny, on which the Crucifixion occurs on the left-hand wing and a figure of St. Edmund upon the right. It would thus appear probable that during Lent a veil or curtain was suspended in front of the triptych, in place of closing the wings, and confirmation of this is to be found in the accounts of the churchwardens of Leverton, Lincolnshire, 1523, who, on purchasing a reredos of alabaster from John Broke, paid for the manufacture and colouring of a curtain to hang before the table upon the high altar :[1]

Sol Nicholao fabro pro opere ferreo circa tabulam alabastri ..... ij *s.* viij *d.*
. . . . & pro factura curtine pendentis ante novam tabulam ..... iiij d.
Sol. pro tinxione predicte curtine pendentis ante tabulam super summum altare..... xiiij *d.*

Across the lower parts of the triptych was a broad band of painted and gesso-adorned wood-

[1] *Archæologia*, xli., 347.

work on which were inscribed short descriptions of the scenes above. These inscriptions, which are much abbreviated, are written in Gothic characters with Lombardic capitals, and within the rotund capitals are occasionally found grotesque human heads, such as occur in the "C" of *Crucifixus*, at Ecaquelon, and in the "O" of *Oblatio* in the reredos at La Celle. Various line fillings are to be observed: thus, at Ecaquelon we note a double-leaf ornament with ropework between; at Yssac-la-Tourette leaf-work containing double zig-zags; at Montréal rows of elongated dots divided by straight lines; in that from the abbey at Cluny, leaf-work with lines. At Naples the lines are long and undulating, while in the specimen at the Victoria and Albert Museum there are no ornaments. In the case of the examples in Iceland the line-fillings are: in that from Reynistaar, branches of leaf-work; in the reredos from Tingöre Church, branches of leaf-work, curved and straight; whilst on the triptych from Holar Church the ornaments between the words are vertical and beneath the inscriptions is a rolling band of leafy scroll-work. The letters at Yssac-la-Tourette are somewhat complex, but identical in each case.

It is not improbable that the triptych was more popular than the fixed reredos, at least for purposes of export, since, closing up as it did, its contents were safer in transit, while its smaller length made its packing more convenient for cartage by road.

II.

The fixed reredos was of two varieties, viz.: that containing a single row of panels and that having a double row. In both cases the panels were placed beneath canopies, and it is a matter for regret that so few examples have remained

TRIPTYCH AT MONTRÉAL. P. BIVER, Phot.

REREDOS AT SAINT-AVIT-LES-GUESPIÈRES.
Centre, Canopies Lost.

Painted Door at La Celle. P. BIVER, Phot.

Left Side.

Right Side.

REREDOS AT SAINT-AVIT-LES-GUESPIÈRES.

in their original wooden frames. Of the simple variety, viz., that having but a single row of figures, the only ones known to me are those at St. Avit-les-Guespieres and at Tingöre, Iceland. The frame of the former is original, but much injured; it contains five Passion panels and six tall standing figures of Apostles, placed alternately beneath canopies; the latter is remarkable in that it has only three Passion panels, separated by the figures of St. Michael and St. Gabriel, whilst the canopies are also of an otherwise unknown type. Of the simple type would be the four-panel reredoses depicting the martyrdoms or lives of various saints, flanked by narrow standing figures of saints, all beneath detached canopies, *e.g.*, three panels in my collection from the martyrdom of St. Edmund, marked I., II., and III., and one from a small reredos of St. Etheldreda, depicting her burial, in the possession of Dr. Hildburgh, F.S.A., which has IV. cut upon the back.

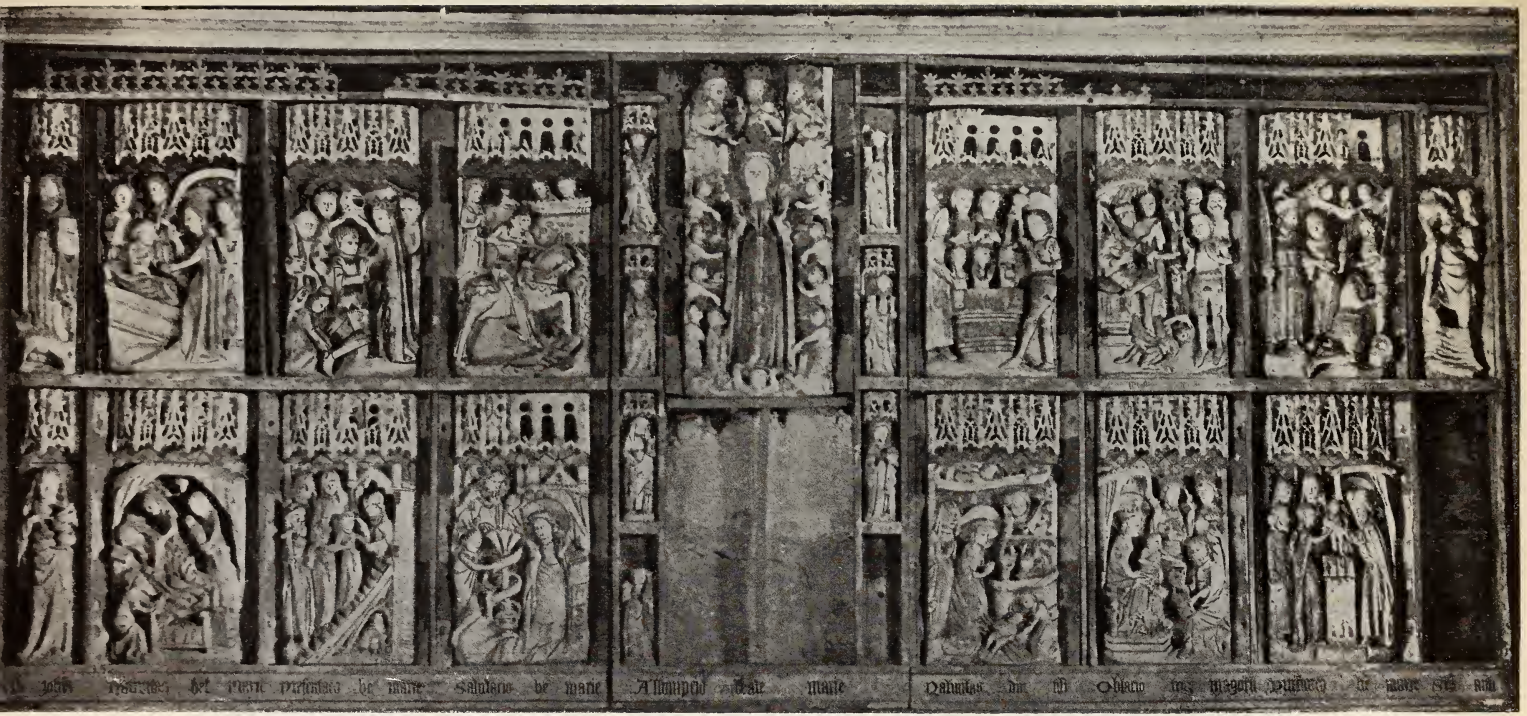
Of the second variety, viz., that containing two rows of panels, only two framed examples have survived—those at La Celle and Compiègne, and it is not certain that the woodwork of the latter is original. The former contains thirteen subject panels, devoted to the lives of the Blessed Virgin and of St. George, the six upper relating to the latter and the remainder to the Virgin. There is a narrow panel of a saint at the end of each row, and eight small figures of saints under attached canopies arranged in two rows on each side of the tall central panel—a combined Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The whole is surmounted by a continuous band of oak cresting, whilst across the base is a row of inscriptions in large Gothic lettering, and along the middle rails inscriptions in small letters, as also under each little saint. This reredos is made

in three sections, the central being half the width of the sides. Preserved in the church are the original wooden shutters, four in number, which formerly protected this remarkable reredos. These wooden panels, which are painted in pink and grey, depict scenes from Our Lord's Passion, including "The trial before Caiaphas" and "The bearing of the Cross." The dress of the characters suggests the date as being *circa* 1520. Another subject is "The Last Judgment," which shows Our Lord, around whom are angels, seated upon a rainbow, with His feet upon an orb, His right hand raised to bestow His blessing on the saved, whilst with His other hand He repels the lost. Beneath, to the right and left, are figures of the Holy Mother and St. John Baptist,[1] kneeling upon clouds, and in the lower part of the picture are figures rising from their graves, above whom is St. Michael.[2]

The reredos now at Compiègne was formerly in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris. Its colouring, inscriptions and woodwork are probably modern, and it is therefore a fortunate circumstance that its four painted shutters should have survived. This reredos portrays the Passion, and contains twelve scenes, arranged in two rows, with a large saint at each end and four rows each of four small figures of saints, beneath canopies, dividing the scenes. The inscriptions, which are now in French, would of course originally be in Latin. The paintings on the four shutters which are placed above the reredos represent :

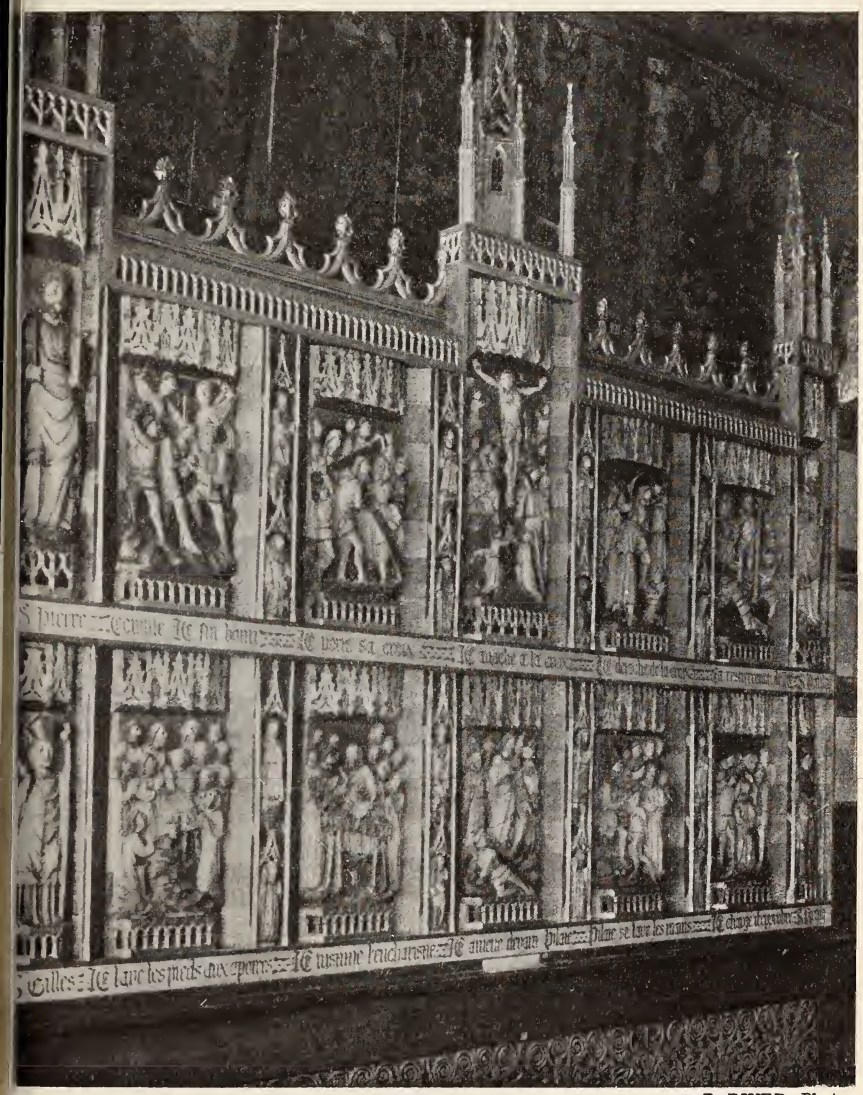
I. Christ bound to the column.
II. Christ bearing the cross.
III. The harrowing of hell.
IV. The Last Judgment.

[1] St. John Baptist occurs in a "General Resurrection" alabaster panel in the possession of Dr. Hildburgh, F.S.A.
[2] *Arch. Jnl.*, lxvii.



P. BIVER, Photo.

REREDOS AT LA CELLE.



P. BIVER, Photo.

REREDOS AT COMPIÈGNE.

REREDOS IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BORDEAUX.

P. BIVER, Phot.

The other reredoses, viz., those at Bordeaux and Genissac, have unfortunately been removed from their original settings. The former, now in the Church of St. Michael, was originally in the Chapel of St. John[1]; and the latter, containing ten subject panels, is remarkable in that, like the one at La Celle, it has a double set of subjects, viz., those with incidents from the life of St. Martin and those from the life of Our Lord; in addition to which there are sixteen small figures of saints, which, like the other panels, are beneath attached canopies.[2]

III.

In addition to the wooden frames made in the form of triptychs and reredoses, we also have to consider those wooden cases, "howsynges" and tabernacles made to contain single scenes or figures, generally placed beneath traceried canopies. Of these the cases most frequently met with are those containing heads of St. John Baptist, of which six examples occur, viz., one in the Ashmolean Museum, another in the Leicester Museum, that described by Colonel Croft Lyons, F.S.A.,[3] the one formerly in the possession of David Wells in 1789,[4] one owned by Messrs. Harding and that recently in the collection of Mr. Grosvenor Thomas. These "howsyngys" are made in the form of shallow cases, having flat backs and splayed sides, the top and bottom of the case projecting forward beyond the contained panel, or panel and canopy, attached to the back in the usual manner by latten hoops. These cases have the inside of the doors richly painted, which are usually divided into three

[1] *Album d'objets d'art*, Brutails; pl. 25.
[2] *Ibid.*, pl. 27.
[3] *Proceedings*, Soc. of Antiquaries, xxv. (2 series), 17, 18.
[4] *Archæologia*, lii., (part 2), 697.

panels, a central ornament of leafwork, above and beneath which are a white rose and a golden sun (Thomas) or a whorle and a sun enriched with gesso knobs (Leicester). In addition to the cases containing St. John Baptist Heads we find in the Museum at Reykiavik, Iceland, a case in which is a group of the Blessed Trinity, while in Worcester cathedral is one exhibiting the Blessed Virgin and Child.[1] At Warkleigh, Devon, is an empty wooden case, which without doubt formerly contained an alabaster carving.[2]

In mediæval times alabaster panels for individual devotion in churches were of frequent occurrence, as is evident from the following notice of a case containing an image of St. Anne, before which Edward IV. knelt in Daventry church, Palm Sunday, 1471.

So it fell, that, the same Palme Sonday, the Kynge went in procession, and all the people aftar, in goode devotion, as the service of that daye askethe, and, whan the processyon was comen into the churche, and, by ordar of the service, were comen to that place where the vale shulbe drawne up afore the Roode, that all the people shall honor the Roode, with the anthem, *Ave*, three tymes begon ; in a pillar of the churche, directly aforne the place where [the] Kynge knelyd, and devowtly honoryd the Roode, was a lytle ymage of Seint Anne, made of alleblaster, standynge fixed to the piller, closed and clasped togethars with four bordes, small, payntyd, and gowynge rownd about the image, in manar of a compas, lyke as it is to see comonly, and all abowt, when as suche ymages be wont to be made for to be solde and set up in churches, chapells, crosses, and oratories, in many placis. And this ymage was thus shett, closed, and clasped, accordynge to the rulles that in all the churchis of England be observyd, all ymages to be hid from Ashe Wednesday to Estarday in the morninge. And so the sayd ymage had bene from Ashwensday to that tyme. And even sodanly, at that season of the service, the bords compassynge the ymage about gave a great crak, and a

[1] *Proceedings*, Soc. of Antiquaries (2nd series), vol xxv., p. 79.
[2] *Ibid.*, xxi., pp. 42, 43.

little openyd, whiche the Kynge well perceyveyd and all the people about hym. And anon, aftar, the bords drewe and closed togethars agayne, withowt any mans hand or touchinge, and, as thowghe it had bene a thinge done with a violence, with a gretar might it openyd all abrod, and so the ymage stode, open and discovert, in syght of all the people there beynge. The Kynge this seinge, thanked and honoryd God, and Seint Anne, takyng it for a good signe, and token of good and prosperous aventure that God wold send hym in that he had to do, and, remembringe his promyse, he honoryd God, and Seint Anne, in that same place, and gave his offrings.[1]

Two panels in my collection, viz., one of the Blessed Trinity[2] and another of St. Ursula,[3] from the marked splaying of their sides would suggest that they were once contained in wooden cases fitted with doors, and it is probable that many of the panels of saints which survive, *e.g.*, St. Armel and St. Eloi, were originally sold in that form. Figures of the Blessed Virgin enclosed in tabernacles were probably made as early as the close of the fourteenth century, as is evidenced by an example, *circa* 1380, in my collection.

A question of considerable interest arises as to the workshops in which the wooden frames for the reredoses were produced. As early as 1436 we find Richard Marsh engaged by Alice Tannesley of Nottingham to make a case for a table for the altar of St. John in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.[4] Now we know that Richard Marsh was also a painter of images, and it is thus clear that there was a close association between the decoration of images and the manufacture of wooden frames for altar pieces. Again, in 1491, we note that Nicholas Hill[5] was sending out for sale numerous St. John's heads, mounted "in tabernacles and

[1] *Historie of the arrivall of Edward IV. in England and the finall recoverye of his Kingdomes from Henry VI.*, A.D. M.CCCC.LXXI., ed. John Bruce (Camden Society, i., 1838), p. 14.

[2] *Archælog Jnl.*, lxxi., 162.

[3] *Ibid.*, lxxi., 165.

[4] *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, ii., 154.

[5] *Ibid.*, iii., 18.

in howsynges," whilst William Myles, painter, employed John Durhaunt to work on tabernacles, howsynges and other things."[1] In the Victoria and Albert Museum is a Christmas reredos in its original wooden frame, upon the backs of the canopies and the panels of which occur a triangle, lightly cut, which mark also occurs on the wooden backs of each compartment of the triptych. Upon the backs of other panels of the Nottingham School of alabasterers various marks, in addition to the Roman numerals indicating their sequence in the reredos, have been observed, among others the following: HL, X and a — passing through the numeral III., all of which would no doubt be repeated on the wooden frames, as is the case in an example in the Ashmolean Museum, a St. John's Head, where IX. occurs both on the reverse of the panel and upon the backboard of the wooden case, whilst IIII. occurs on a St. John's Head in my collection. These marks were no doubt intended to identify the particular reredos for which the panels and canopies were intended in the workshop, where numerous reredoses would be in simultaneous production. One must, I think, regard the circular mark occurring on the reverse of a "Te Deum" panel in the collection of Dr. Hildburgh, F.S.A., as the signature of an individual sculptor,[2] and as such it is of peculiar interest, as it is most unusual to find craftsmen signing their works in the middle ages. Perhaps they anticipated the truth of the lines:

> Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
> Will never mark the marble with his name.

I must in conclusion acknowledge my indebtedness to the papers of Count Paul Biver and Mr. Eric Maclagan, F.S.A.

[1] *Ibid.*, iii., 491.
[2] Maclagan, *Burlington Magazine*, xxxvi., 64, Fig. I.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM CROOKALL OF BISPHAM.

By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

THIS document, which is a contemporary copy of the original will, written on vellum, has been given to the Liverpool Free Library by Mr. Norman Penney, F.S.A. It has at one time served as the cover of a book, and consequently it is mutilated and some parts are illegible. On the back, besides two names of later date, "Benjamin Bispham," and "Wilson Marriott, Kendal," there is the endorsement: "Test' Will'mi Crokoe nuper de Bispham def' probat' apud Garstang ix° die mens's Januarii Anno Dni 1603."

In the name of God Amen the three and twentieth daye of Septembr. Ano. Dni. 1603 I Will'm Crokoe [Crookall] of War[breck in] the parishe of Bispham in the Countie of Lancaster beinge visited w'th Gods visitac'on but perfecte in memorye [thanked] be God do make this my last Will & Testam't in manner & forme folowinge Firste and principallie I commende my [soul] into thands of Almightie God my Saviour & Redeemer and my Bodie after Deathe to Xpiane buriall Itm I do geve & [bequeath] to Thomas Crokoe my sonne all my Landes and hereditam'tes w'th thappurtenances scituate lyinge & beinge in W[arbreck ?] in the saide Countie of Lancaster To have & to houlde the saide Landes & ten'tes to him the saide Thomas C[rokoe] his heires & assignes for Ever accordinge to the Tenure in certayne Conveyaunces heretofore granted from William Fletewoode Esquire to mee the saide

Will'm Crokoe & my heires Itm I do geve and bequeath to my said sonne Thomas....my parte of all suche moveable goodes & Chattels which I the said Will'm Crokoe shall die possessed of or oth'rwyse be ow[ing] to mee by anye person or persons Condicionally that he the said Thomas Crokoe shall & will well & truelye, not onlye.....satisfie & paye all suche Legaces geven & bequeathed to any person or persons by this my last Will & Testam't, But also [he] the said Thomas Crokoe shall receyve & take all the filiall & Childs parte of goods w'ch shalbe due and apperteyninge [to] Jenett & Margarett Crokoe my twoe daughters by this my last Will & Testam't. And after the saide Thomas shall re[ceive] and take aswell my parte of the saide moveable goodes & Chattels, as also the said filiall parte & porcones due vnto [the said] Jenett & Margarett as aforesaide Then my will & mynde is That the saide Thomas Crokoe shall & will well & truly make vpp contente & paye to the said Jenett & Margrett & eych of them w'th their said filiall porcons the full somme of For[ty] pounds of lawfull money of Englande to be paid to the saide Jenett & Margrett or eyth'r of them at such tyme [or] tymes as they or eyth'r of them shalbe p'ferred or advaunced in Mariage or oth'rwyse accomplishe their lawful yeares And likewise my Mynde & Will is that my said sonne Thomas shall kepe the said Jenett & Margrett wth meate drinke lodginge & apparell meete & conveniente for their degrees untill suche tyme as they & eyther of them shall come to lawfull yeares or otherwise be p'ferred in Mariage They the saide Jenett & Margrett workinge & labouringe in the necessarye busynes of the saide Thomas, And alsoe my will & mynde is and I geue to the said Jenett & Margrett one payre of sheetes three Coverlettes one Boulster, And that the said Thomas shall permitt & suffer the saide Jennett & Margrett to have one Chamb^r in the Southside of the Weste ende of my howse vntill suche tyme as they bothe shalbe p'ferred in [marria]ge Itm. I doe geue to the saide Jenett & Margrett eyth'r of them Fortie shillinges to buye eyth'r of them A peticote . . . . beside the said somme of . . . . poundes . . . . . .wise geven &.....ed. Itm. I doe geue to Alice my daughter fortie shillinges to buye her A Cote And to Margarett [the . . .] daughter of Awarde Singleton Twentie shillinges to be geven to her vse the yeare next ensuinge af[ter George] Windresse shall have his mariage porc'on paide to him Itm I do geue to Elizabethe wieffe of [the said George] Windresse Twentie

shillinges to be paide one year after the saide George shall be paide his said [mariage porcion] Itm. I do geue to everie Brothers and Sisters childe vi^{d} a peece Itm. I doe geue to my godchi[ldren . . . .] Itm. I appointe Ellen my wieffe and Thomas my sonne executours of this my last Will & Testam't [to perform the] same accordinge to the true intente and meaninge thereof Itm. I request Roberte Crokoe my broth[er . . . to be] overseers to see the same duely performed These being Recordes, Will'm Dobson, John Anion, and John W[ ].

Debtes Awinge to mee

Imp's Rob'te Silcocke of Poulton for Maulte.....xx^{s}
Itm Richarde Smythson & John Smythson for.....
It'm. John Harison of Little Carleton.....xv^{s}

Debtes which I owe

Imp's George Windresse remayninge for his marriage porcon as appearethe by specialtie.....xiii li.
Itm. Rob'te Crokoe my brother.....v^{s} viii^{d} [?]

The following wills are also of some local interest :

A LIVERPOOL MARINER'S WILL.

Four wills proved on 3rd February, 1558-9 are entered one after the other in a register book at Somerset House. The first is that of William Lynse, one of the gunners of the ship *Mynyon*, who asks his executors to receive the wills of Nicholas Bray and John Tarse. Then follows Bray's will, given below, which shows that he was a Liverpool man, and the act book states that it was made at sea on the same ship, and no doubt at the same time, though it is undated. Tarse's will comes next, and it is added that he died on 13th July ; he made Bray his executor. The fourth will is that of Philip Maisterson, " minstrel " in the *Mynyon* ; he names a brother who lived in Basingstoke.

Now the 13th July, 1558, was the date of the battle of Gravelines, and there can be no doubt

that all four men had been killed in the battle or died of their wounds. The *Minion* seems to have been the warship built in 1523, and rebuilt in 1536, which was given in the time of Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour.[1] On 22nd January, 1557-8, the Privy Council ordered the Mayor of Plymouth to detain the *Minion* and other ships till the Queen's pleasure should be signified,[2] and thus it became a warship once more.

In the summer of 1558, to quote Froude,[3] "England had again a fleet upon the seas which feared no enemy and could even act on the offensive . . . . Lord Clinton, who was now admiral in the place of Howard, after an ineffectual cruise in the south of the Channel, returned to Portsmouth on the 8th of July. A few vessels remained in the neighbourhood of Calais," and took their share in the battle of Gravelines, when the Spaniards under Count Egmont cut in between the French force, which had just captured and plundered Dunkirk, and their own frontiers. The French

"had no means of passing, except at low water, between the town of Gravelines and the sea; and the English ships, which were in communication with Egmont, stood in as near as they could venture, so as to command the sands. De Thermes [the French commander], obliged to advance where the tide would permit him, dashed at the dangerous passage; the guns of Gravelines on one side, the guns of the English vessels on the other, tore his ranks to pieces, and Egmont charging when their confusion was at its worst the French were almost annihilated."

The news of Nicholas Bray's death would reach Liverpool about the beginning of August, perhaps a few days earlier. Misfortunes never come

[1] Clowes, *Royal Navy*, i., 420.

[2] *Acts of Privy Council*, vi., 247. It will be noticed that Bray's wages began on 27th January.

[3] *History*, vi., 518.

alone. In that month the plague broke out in Liverpool, and "on 10 August there died a child of Nicholas Braye's at the Pole House, the new house that Robert Corbet made." According to Mr. Twemlow, this was the first building erected on the further side of the Town's End bridge.[1] "At the death of which said Braye's child was great murmur and noise that the plague should be brought in to that house by an Irish man (one John Hughes) coming sickly from Manchester."

The will reads as follows:

(P.C.C. 33 Welles)

In the name of God Amen. I Nicholas Braye being in faythfull memorye and good reason . . . bequeth my sowle unto Almightie God and my bodie to his will and pleasure . . . My wif Elizabeth Bray, dwelling in Letherpole, shalbe myn executrix to receyve all suche parcels and duties as belongith unto me by the handes of William Lynse. The said William also to receave of the Captayne and owners by the auctorytie of this my will and to make particyon of yt as hereafter folowithe. My wages is xx^{s} the monethe frome the xxvijth of January unto this presente tyme; and also John Tasye [blank] is deseyved,[2] also [blank]. I have also; his wages was xiiij^{s} the moneth, begynnynge the said daye with me and departed the xiijth daye of July. Also I have solde to the master gonner Thomas Rypyn John Tase's share of the price, being payde unto already. I give unto Henry Bougare v^{s}. I give John White v^{s}, to Richard Pryce v^{s}, to John Graye v^{s}, to Jasper v^{s}, to Lawrence Peterson xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, vj^{s} in part of payment, the rest gifte. I give unto William Lynse for taking chardge of this my will, both receyved of the captayne and owners and depart yt according to my will bothe to my wif and to my frendes xl^{s}. I have the somme of xl^{s} weight of golde which I desyre the saide William to delyver unto my wif. I have given me by Henrye Stevenson's will a payre of sadde blake breches and ij shirtes and a handkerchere, whiche the said Henrye lefte to kepe in Henrye Mylner's house in Leverpole, as apperith by a bill of his hande at our makinge of his will, with witnes John Busshoppe and John Cockes. Fraunces George oweth me for my share of

[1] J. A. Twemlow, *Liverpool Town Books*, i., 104.
[2] *Sic*, for deceased.

the prise, as doth appere by a bill indented of eyther partie to other, the somme of xxxv^{s} . . . I will also you William Lynse, for charytie and dischardging of your sowle and myne, to see well to John Tase's will and myne ; fulfill yt accordinge to your promyse made to me afore God. Mr. gonner Thomas Ripen witness hereof, Roger Dyvere, Jaspar Vynkye, Henry Bugare.

Proved 3 Feb. 1558-9 by the widow's proctor.

The *Minion* was in Elizabeth's reign placed at the disposal of the Merchant Adventurers to Guinea, the Queen receiving a third of the profits.[1] In 1569 the famous Captain John Hawkyns announced to Cecil that he had arrived at Mounts Bay with the *Minion*, which alone was left of all their fleet.[2]

JOHN MOLYNEUX, OF LIVERPOOL.

The following is an abstract of the will and inventory of John Molyneux, of Liverpool, merchant, dated 17 November, 10 William III. (1698), he being then "sick and weak of body, but of good and perfect memory."[3] After bequeathing his soul into the hands of God and his body to be decently buried, he disposed of his temporal estate as follows :

The marriage settlement made at his marriage with his then wife Elizabeth was to be performed. The wife was to have the furniture of his best room.

The children of his brother Richard Mollineux who are unmarried are to have £10 apiece as they attain 21 years or are married. To Hannah Nickholles, daughter to his sister Bridgett, £150, and to the rest of his said sister's children as are unmarried £40 each, to be paid at their several marriages. To every one of the children of his brother Thomas Mollineux £20 apiece at their several marriages.

[1] See *Cal. S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, 1547-80, pp. 215, 247.

[2] *Ibid.*, 329.

[3] The will is in the Chester Probate Registry. A short note of it is given in Mr. Peet's *Liverpool in the Time of Queen Anne*, p. 150.

To Richard Holt[1] during his continuance as a preaching minister in this town £6 a year. To the preaching minister at Toxteth Park for the time being, till testator's son John should come of age, 20s. a year.

To James Gourdon, son of James Gourdon, mariner, one eighth part of the ship *Elizabeth,* now on a foreign voyage.

To testator's son John his third part of her cargo and also a fourth part of the ship called the *Liverpoole Merchant,* with her tackle and furniture and a fourth part of her cargo; also his three-eighths of the ship *Larke*; also his half part of the ship *Plainter* and the half part of her cargo. To the said John the house testator was then living in, with its appurtenances, during his term therein; also all the furniture and plate there (except as given above and excepting the plate which belonged to his wife before marriage or had been given to her since by any relative, all of which he bequeathed to his said wife). To his son John also his fourth part of the ship *Amity,* with her tackle and furniture and a fourth part of her cargo; also all his debts whether due by bond or otherwise and all goods and chattels and personal estate not already bequeathed; the son to pay all his debts and defray the charges of funeral and probate.

To Mr. Christopher Richardson the yearly sum of 50s., to be paid him half-yearly during his life.

To the said son John all his remainder of the said ship *Elizabeth,* being seven-sixteenths, and seven-sixteenths of her cargo.

Executors: his son John, John Pemberton the elder, merchant, and Daniel Danvers, merchant.

Overseers: Mr. Pemberton the younger and Mr. John Hopkin, who are to receive £10 a piece.

To the said Richard Holt a further sum of £10, and to the next preaching minister that shall succeed Mr. Holt, and his successors the yearly sum of £6 so long as the executors shall think meet and convenient.

(sd.) Jno. Molyneux.

Witnesses: John Tarleton
Peter Summers
Jo^n^. Plumbe

Proved by John Pemberton and Daniel Danvers, two of the executors (with reservation for John

[1] Minister till his death in 1718 at Castle Hey Nonconformist Chapel, now represented by Ullet Road Unitarian Chapel. The testator was no doubt a Nonconformist.

Molyneux, son of the deceased), 5 April 1699, before Thomas Wainwright.
9 February 1704(-5) the said John Molyneux the son made oath, etc., before Arth. Fogge.

The armorial seal attached to the will appears to have been borrowed. It shows in the 1st and 4th quarters three roundels between bendlets, in the 2nd quarter three mullets on a bend, and in the 3rd quarter a chevron between three charges not now distinguishable.

With the will is the inventory, taken 1 March, 1698-9. In the following abstract of it all the rooms described in the complete document are mentioned, but only a few items of the contents are printed except in those marked with an asterisk, which are given in full. The whole affords a good idea of the size and furnishing of a wealthy merchant's house in the Liverpool of 1698.

In the garret No. 1 :						
2 bedsteads, &c.				14	18	0
In the garret No. 2 :						
2 bedsteads, &c.....				10	2	0
In the garret No. 3 :						
2 saddles, &c.	£5	10	0			
At the head of the stairs, 1 piece of painting : history	0	12	0			
				6	2	0
Rooms of the 2nd storey.						
No. 4 :						
Bedstead, &c.	11	0	0			
Grate, clothes press, &c., and toys	3	5	0			
				14	5	0
Room No. 5 :						
Bedsteads, &c.	15	0	0			
Chest for linen, one saile skin trunk, &c.	1	10	0			
A green backstool and 1 grate	0	7	0			
				16	17	0

Closet within No. 5 :						
9 baskets, 4 pewter candlesticks, &c.				4	0	0
*Brown Chamber :						
Bedstead and furniture, feather bed, bolster, 1 down pillow, 3 blankets and 1 calico quilt, hanging of the room	28	0	0			
12 cane chairs, 1 walnut tree table, 2 stands and 1 looking glass, 1 chest of drawers, 1 dressing glass and a box	13	0	0			
1 piece painting over chimney and toys, grate, fender, fire-shovel and tongs, 6 window curtains and rods	3	19	0			
				44	19	0
Blue Chamber :						
Bedstead, &c.	30	5	0			
Hangings, &c.	9	10	0			
Walnut tree chest of drawers, 2 powder and 2 patch boxes, &c.	9	0	0			
1 picture for chimney piece, &c.	4	10	0			
				53	5	0
Mr. Molyneux' Chamber :						
1 bedstead, &c.	24	0	0			
6 backstools, &c.	9	0	0			
1 pr. bellows, &c.	2	16	0			
				35	16	0
Closet within :						
Library of books of several sorts, hanging of baize, 2 trunks and 1 box				21	10	0
*In Madame Molyneux' Chamber :						
Sundry goods left her by will :						
A bedstead, curtains, "vallyons" and bases of silk damask and case, curtains, feather bed, bolster, quilt and 3 blankets	60	0	0			
6 chairs and one easy chair same of the bed	17	10	0			
5 pieces damask hangings and curtains, and "vallyance" for doors	14	10	0			
A cradle quilted with damask and furniture	6	10	0			
A side saddle of velvet and bridle	8	0	0			

A dressing box inlaid with mother-of-pearl	1	0	0			
1 small japan trunk, 6 curtains and rods for the windows	2	5	0			
1 japan cabinet upon a carved gilt frame	20	0	0			
A fila green Table, stands, and looking glass	8	0	0			
An Indian japan Tea-table and dressing glass, 2 powder boxes, 2 patch boxes, 2 brushes and 1 pincushion, all black japann	4	0	0			
2 pieces paints with gilt frames of " fruteradge " and flowers	2	0	0			
A stove, grate, fire shovel, tongs, bellows, fender, 2 pieces looking glass. Over the chimney one picture and carved frame, dutch screen	11	10	0			
Walnut-tree chest of drawers and stand, 2 tabaretts	3	15	0			
				159	0	0
Plate in Madame Molyneux' room :						
2 porringers, 2 tumblers, 1 jug, 2 cups, 1 candlestick, 2 spoons, 1 basin, and 1 tea pot : qt. 107 oz. 7 dwt. at 5s. per oz.				26	16	9
Dining room :						
Tapestry, pictures, &c.	28	0	0			
Chairs, &c.	7	0	0			
Walnut oval table, &c.	11	0	0			
				46	0	0
Mrs. Hannah's chamber :						
Bedstead, &c.	9	0	0			
Cabinet, &c.	10	0	0			
Closet in same :						
Hangings, &c.	3	0	0			
				22	0	0
Parlor below :						
Chairs, tables, fire-irons, &c.				8	10	0
Passage below :						
Napkin press, 2 case of pistols, &c.....				4	14	0
Kitchen (long list including) :						
Clock, chocolate mill				30	8	0

Back Kitchen :						
2 boilers, &c.				5	11	6
In the yard or backside				25	0	0
In the Plate case, plate :						
2 tankards, &c.				64	13	6
Wearing apparel				55	2	0
Dwelling-house	400	0	0			
Garden in John Street	20	0	0			
Two horses &c.	12	15	0			
Transport money due from the king for sundry ships	600	0	0			
Debts and goods beyond the seas	100	0	0			
Debts owing at home and abroad	4338	5	6			
Cash or money remaining	696	9	10			
Deals unsold	43	0	0			
				6210	10	4
*Ships at home and beyond the Sea :						
Loyalty, one-third of ship and cargo outwards	660	0	0			
Planter, half of ship and cargo outwards	585	0	0			
Amity fourth of ship and cargo outwards	386	0	0			
Elizabeth, seven-sixteenths of ship and cargo	650	0	0			
Liverpool Merchant, fourth of ship and cargo	650	0	0			
Hawk, half of ship and cargo....	315	0	0			
Lark, fourth of ship	41	0	0			
				3287	0	0
*Sundry goods unsold :						
Tobacco of the *Amity's* cargo to ship off : 5898 lbs. at 4½d.	110	11	9			
Of ditto, tobacco to sell in the country : 13,422 lbs. at 8½d.	475	7	3			
Lyon's tobacco, to ship off : 3,300 lbs. at 4½d.	61	17	6			
More to sell in the country : 14,470 lbs. at 8½d.	512	9	7			
Lamb's tobacco, to ship off : 22,477 lbs. at 4½d.	421	8	7½			
Ditto tobacco, more to sell in the country : 7,807 lbs. at 8½d.	276	9	11½			
Society's tobacco to ship off : 3,957 lbs. at 5½d.	90	13	7½			

Concord's tobacco to ship off: 14,900 lbs. at 4½d.	279	7	6			
More to sell in the country: 10,973 lbs. at 8½d.	388	12	6½			
Bulk tobacco unsold at his death, but since sold for	190	0	0			
Raisins of the *Sam* and *Malago*	100	0	0			
Ginger, black and white	6	0	0			
Indigo, 3 pr. hand screws, sieves, and tobacco cask	5	0	0			
Goods for Virginia not sent, and calve-skins	126	0	0			
Exchequer notes....	930	0	0			
				3973	18	4
One-third part of *Loyalty's* cargo from Norway				100	0	0
				£14240	18	5
Debts more, owing in the country				1000	0	0
				£15240	18	5

JOHN FRANKLAND.
JOHN COCKSHUTT.

A LANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTER.

THE subjoined petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of Lancaster on behalf of the "well learned" master of the local school is of interest as showing the attention given to the education of children in what is often regarded as a reactionary time. The address shows it to have been sent in between July, 1554, when Philip and Mary were married, and the end of November 1557, when Sir Robert Rochester died. The chantries had been destroyed, but the five marks reserved for the schoolmaster's stipend was not confiscated, though it had become insufficient in view of the rise in prices then experienced as now. A hundred scholars was a large number for the Lancaster of that date. Unfortunately, the name of the master has not been preserved ; he is no doubt the one mentioned in the story of George Marsh.[1]

(Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, xxxvij, C 16)

To the Right hon'able Sr Robert Rochestre Knyght Comptroller of the King and Quenes most hon'able howseholde/ and Chauncellour of the Duchie of Lancastre.

In most humble wise Shewen unto youre hon'able mrship youre dayly orators and Supplyauntes Will'm Colteman Mayor of the Towne of Lancastr' in the countie of Lancastr' the Bayllyffes and cōmynalte of the same Towne/ That wher at this p'sent ther is a good and well lernyd Scoolle mr for gramer in the said Towne of Lancastr'/whiche Towne is nowe v'ey Ruynous and in great decaye/ and the same

[1] Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, vii., 47.

Scoolle m^{r} haith no more for hys paynes and Labour for the educac'on and teachyng of yonge children and scollers ther beyng about the nombre of one hundred persones but onlye fyve m'kes by the yere whiche is a v'ey smalle thing for the mayntenance of the lyvyng of a man of suche Lernyng/ youre said poore orato^{r}s the p'mysses consyderyd/ doo therefore most humbly beseche yor m^{r}ship to be a meane to the king and quenes moste excellent m'ties that suche encrease or Augmentac'on of lyvyng may be appoynted and assigned to the said Scoolle m^{r} and the same to have contynuaunce hereafter for ev' to hym and his successo^{r}s as to their m'ties shalbe thoght convenyent. And yor said oratoures shall aswell dayly praye to God for the p's'vac'on of the Kinges and Quenes Royall estates long and prosperously to Raign and contynue as also for your good m^{r}shipes helth and hono^{r}/

NORRIS DEEDS CONCERNING LIVERPOOL.

THE large collection of deeds belonging to the family of Norris of Speke, formerly preserved at Aston Hall, near Frodsham, and now in the British Museum, is of very great local interest, and one may hope that it will be utilised for the compilation of a satisfactory account of one of the noteworthy families of Lancashire. The following abstracts of the section concerning Liverpool form a useful supplement to the Moore deeds now in possession of the Corporation. Christopher Towneley, about 1660, made abstracts, not always satisfactory, of a large number of the Crosse deeds (Add. MS. 32107), and these would make a more important addition to Liverpool records; those of the deeds which still survive have been given in former volumes of our *Transactions* (by Mr. R. D. Radcliffe in vols. v.-ix., New Ser.) There are also a few Bootle family deeds in Harl. MS. 2042.

Among the Norris deeds here given one of the most important is the third, which is not properly a Liverpool deed at all. Stephen Yottin, a burgess and merchant of Liverpool, acquired a burgage in Ardglas, county Down; and thus we have evidence of the existence of a borough there about the year 1300, and the names of the reeve and some burgesses are recorded. The history of the place is very obscure; Knox's *History of County*

Down has nothing to say of the origin of the borough. Prince Edward (afterwards King) in 1260 leased the towns of Arglas, Artbehel and Ros' in Down to Roger the Tailler.[1] Yottin's Liverpool estate seems to have descended to the Longwro family (No. 52825), and to have been acquired by the Norrises. This deed, like a Dublin one (52830), testifies to the trade between Liverpool and Ireland.

Another deed of interest is a "Constat" or certificate of burgess-ship granted to Richard de Ainsargh in 1352, in order that he might secure freedom from tolls and other privileges in outside markets. Yet another is a mandate or "monition" from the archdeacon, warning certain trespassers on William Longwro's lands of the danger of their excommunication. It is a copy on paper, and was probably made by the curate of Walton for the chaplain at Liverpool to read out on a Sunday morning with other notices.

The collection was acquired for the nation in 1903. The first number is that which has been given by the Museum cataloguers, and must be used for reference. The second is the number given earlier and used in the *V.C.H. Lancashire.* The seals have in most cases decayed or been lost altogether.

(British Museum, Add. Charters, 52805—52852.)

52805 (89).

Adam son of Ranulf de Lyverpol grants to John Strowt the half of a burgage in Lyverpol, lying in Morstrete between tenements of grantor and Richard son of Richard; rendering to the chief lord six silver pennies yearly at Michaelmas and Lady Day. At Lyverpol on St. Barnabas' day [11 June], 1300. Witnesses: John de Mora, Adam son of Richard, Adam Walseman, Richard son of Richard, William son of Ralph, Robert Qwytsyde, Jacke de Mor, Richard de Mor the clerk. (Seal gone.)

[1] *Cal. of. Docs. relating to Ireland* (1252-84), No. 678.

52806 (90).

John Strout grants to Roger son of Queneld de Crosseby half a burgage in Morstrete in Lyverpol, lying between lands of Adam son of Ranulf on the south and Richard son of Richard on the north ; rendering 6d. to the chief lords at the two terms. At Lyverpol on St. Mary Maddalen's day [22 July], 1301. Witnesses : John de Mora, Adam son of Richard, Alan Walseman, William son of John, Richard son of Richard, Jacke de Mor, Alan de Crosseby the clerk.

52807 (81).

Roger de Artwell grants to Stephen Yottine, burgess of Lerpoill, a burgage in Arglas, on the east side near the port (*portus*) of the town and near the burgage of John Russell de Auno on the west side. Witnesses : William Taaff, Henry Valeys, Thomas Scargill, John Kilkewan, Hugh de Dugha then reeve of Arglas, John Taillour, William de Balibretnach, Robert son of Walter, John son of Michael, Robert son of Henry, burgesses of the town.

52808 (82).

Richard son of Geoffrey son of Adam de Lyverpol grants to Robert Quytside a selion of land in Lyverpol townfields between the Crosses, having land of William Fox on the south and of Robert de Derby on the north ; rendering a peppercorn to grantor each Christmas. Be it known that a half burgage of land lying in the Bonkestrete between tenements of William Baron and Alice Baron shall acquit the said selion from all services due to the chief lord. Witnesses : John de Mora, Alan Walsemon, Adam son of Richard, Richard son of Richard, Richard de Mora. (No date. Small seal, bearing the Lamb with banner. Legend : ECCE AGNVS DEI.)

52809 (83).

Richard Buttoc grants to Henry Stote the fourth part of a burgage in the Castelfeld, between the tenement of Robert de Botil and the Pull ; with all liberties pertaining to that amount of land in the town of Liverpoll. Witnesses : John de Mora, Richard de Mora, William Fox, Richard Baron, Richard de Southsex. At Liverpoll, on the eve of Philip and James, 10 Edward II. [30 April, 1317].

52810 (84).

Tille Baroun grants to Robert her son half a burgage with buildings in the Bankestret in Liverpoll, lying between tenements of Adam son of William and the heirs of John son of Mariot. Witnesses : John de Mora, Richard de

Mora, Richard de Southsex, Richard Baroun, Robert son of Hugh. At Liverpoll, on Sunday after the Conception B.V. Mary, 11 Edward II. [11 Dec., 1317].

52811 (85).

William Wink grants to Robert son of Emmot, and Matilda his wife, a half burgage in the Castelstrete in Liverpoll, between tenements of Robert Banastre and William Keling. Witnesses: John de Mora, [Richard] de Mora, Richard de Suthsex, Richard son of Richard, Robert son of Henry, Adam son of William. At Liverpoll, 2 December, 13 Edward II. [1319].

52812 (86).

Adam de Wyrale grants to William de Laylond the fourth part of a burgage of his land in the Lyverpoll townfields, viz., in the Wallefeld, between lands of Richard de Southsex on each side; rendering 3d. yearly to the chief lord at Lady Day and Michaelmas. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard de Mora, Richard de Southsex, Thomas de Scircotes, Robert the Merser. At Lyverpoll on Friday 14th May, 14 Edward II. [1321].

52813 (87).

Roger son of Geoffrey Typpuppe grants to William the Tayliour a half selion (*landa*) of his land in Lyverppoll townfields, viz., in the Wythacris, between lands of John son of William de Mora and John de Mora; rendering the services due to the chief lords, viz., 6d. at the two terms by equal portions. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard de Mora, Adam the clerk, Adam son of William, Richard son of William. At Lyverppoll, the day before St. Lucy, 2 Edward III. [12 December, 1328].

52814 (88).

Magot daughter of Robert son of Annota de Lyverpoll, in her maidenhood, grants all the land her father had given her to Thomas the Herdemon and her lawful issue by him. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard of the same, Adam the clerk, Adam son of William, John Fox. At Lyverpoll, on the day after Palm Sunday, 4 Edward III. (2 April, 1330].

52815 (91).

Nicholas son of William del Castel grants to John de Longwro [and] Margery grantor's daughter, a half burgage of land in Lyverpol in the Morecroftes next the holding of Richard del More; rendering him a rose yearly and doing the accustomed services to the chief lords. Should John and Margery die without issue the land shall revert to the

grantor. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard de Mora, Adam son of William, Adam Baron. At Lyverpol, on Ash Wednesday, 5 Edward III. [13 Feb., 1330-1].

52816 (93).

Adam Balle of Liverpull grants to Adam his son a selion (*londa*) in the Mikle Oldfeld in Liverpull, abutting on Everstondale, between lands of Richard son of William on the north and Hugh Wynk on the south. Should Adam die without issue, grantor's daughter Margery is to have the land. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard de Mora, Adam Baron, William Fox, Adam de Cholale. At Liverpull, on the eve of St. Lawrence, 5 Edward III. [9 August, 1331].

52817 (92).

Adam son of John de Kirkeby grants to Stephen the Yoten a selion (*londa*) of his land in the Mickeloldfeld of Liverpull, between lands of William son of Richard and Matthew son of Hugh. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard of the same, Adam Baroun, Adam the clerk, Adam son of William. At Liverpull on Thursday after Martinmas, 5 Edward III. [14 Nov. 1331].

52818 (94).

William the Taylour grants to Stephen the Yotyn half a selion of his land in the Whytakris in Leverpul townfields, between lands of John son of William de la Mor and John de la Mor. Witnesses: John de la Mor, Richard de la Mor, Adam son of William, Richard de Walton, Adam de Cholale. At Leverpul on Sunday, All Saints' day, 6 Edward III. (1 Nov. 1332).

52819 (95).

William son of Alan de Mannia and Alice his mother demise to John de Longwro half a burgage of land with buildings and appurtenances in Lyverpull in the Castelstrete, between tenements of Richard son of John son of Robert the clerk and late Adam Balle; for a term of four years beginning 24 June, 1333, at a rent of 6s. a year. The first year's rent has been paid. The grantors will secure the buildings against wind and rain; and should John build anything new he may remove it at the end of the term. Witnesses: John de Mora, Richard de Mora, Adam Baron, Adam the clerk, Adam son of William, Richard de Walton. Dated on the Saturday after St. Barnabas, 7 Edward III. [12 June, 1333].

52820 (96).

Alice widow of John Hychecock of Lyverpole quitclaims to John son of Adam Mariotessone all her dower right in the moiety of a burgage of land in the Castelfeld in Lyverpole; of which moiety Roger de Dadynton holds three parts. The land extends from the roadway as far as the shore. Witnesses: Richard de la More, Roger de la More, Adam son of William, Richard de Walton. At Lyverpole on Monday before the Finding of the Cross, 11 Edward III. [28 April, 1337].

52821 (97).

John de Longwroa grants to Sir John Brun, chaplain, all his lands in the town and fields of Lyverpull. Witnesses: Roger de la More, Adam son of William, Adam the clerk, Robert de la More, Richard de Walton, Adam son of Richard. At Lyverpull, on Thursday after the Epiphany, 13 Edward III. [20 Jan., 1339-40]. (Seal of white wax, bearing a double rose. Legend indistinct: ? [S,] IOH'IS [DE] LONGROA [DE] LEUERPOL.)

52822 (98).

Henry Madoksone the Walch[man] grants to Alan the Norrays of Spek the fourth part of a burgage of land in Lyverpull, in the Wallefeld between holdings of Richard de Southsex on each side, viz., that part which grantor had by gift of William de Laylond. Witnesses: Adam son of William, Roger de Mora, Richard de Walton, Adam son of Symon, William the clerk of Lyverpull. At Spek, on the Tuesday before St. Barnabas, 14 Edward III. [6 June, 1340]. (Seal of dark green wax, with figure of Our Lady and Child. Legend: AVE MARIA GR'A PLENA (?)).

52823 (99).

William son of Robert son of Roger, being of full age, quitclaims to John de Longwroa all right in a "land" in Lyverpull given by his father to John. Witnesses: Roger de la More, Adam son of William, Richard de Walton, Adam the Clerk, Robert de la More (writer of this charter). At Lyverpull on the Sunday after Corpus Christi, 14 Edward III. [18 June, 1340].

52824 (100).

Ellen widow of John son of Richard Baron quitclaims to John de Longwroa all right in lands given him by her late husband. [No place named.] Witnesses: Roger de la More, Richard de Walton, Adam son of William, Adam

son of Richard, Adam son of Simon. At Lyverpole on the Monday before St. Peter's Chair, 16 Edward III. [18 Feb., 1341-2].

52825 (101).

John de Longewroa grants to Adam his brother the moiety of a burgage with its appurtenances in Lyverpull, including a place for getting turves; also all the land descending to grantor after the death of his uncle Stephen the Yotyn. The burgage lies in Dalestrete adjoining the tenement of the heir of William Walshemon. Witnesses: Richard de Walton, William son of Adam son of William, William the clerk, Alexander the Comyn, Richard son of Robert, Robert son of Matthew, Richard de Wisewall. At Lyverpull on the Sunday before St. Margaret, 23 Edward III. [19 July, 1349].

52826 (102).

John de Longwra grants to John son of Henry de Longwra the moiety of a burgage in the Morestret in Lyverpull, between lands of Richard Kelynge and Robert de la More. Should John son of Henry die without issue, the moiety shall descend to the grantor's son Thomas, to Robert brother of Thomas, to William brother of Robert, to Katherine sister of William, in default of issue to grantor's right heirs. Witnesses: Richard de Walton, William son of Adam, William the clerk, Richard son of Robert, Richard son of William. At Lyverpull on the Monday before St. James, 23 Edward III. [20 July, 1349]. (Seal of brown wax, bearing a hawk seizing a rakbit. Legend: *SOLOV. SOLOV. (?)).

52827 (103).

John de Longwra grants to Thomas his son the fourth part of a burgage in the Dalestret in Lyverpull, lying between lands of Agnes Dayree and Roger de Qwynbrek; with successive remainders in default of issue to Robert, William and Katherine, brothers and sister of Thomas. Witnesses: Richard de Walton, William son of Adam de Lyverpull, William the clerk, Richard son of Robert. At Lyverpull, on the Monday before St. James, 23 Edward III. [20 July, 1349].

52828 (104).

John son of Thomas the Walkere of Lyverpull grants to John Wysdome the fourth part of a burgage of land in the Houtlone in Lyverpull, extending as far as the Little Moor between lands of Henry del Rydingh on the north side and John son of William on the south. Witnesses:

William son of Adam, William the Clerk, William de Grenolf, John del More, Richard son of Hugh. At Lyverpull on the Wednesday before Candlemas, 26 Edward III. [1 Feb., 1351-2].

52829 (French) (105).

The mayor and commonalty of Lyverpul, naming the charters of John and Henry and reciting their confirmation by Edward III. at York, 22 January 6th year [1332-3], certify that Richard de Aynesargh is a burgess with them and desire that he, his servants and goods may not be molested but may enjoy all the privileges conferred by the charters. At Lyverpul, 1 February, 26 Edward III. [1351-2]. (The common seal was affixed, but only a small fragment remains.)

52830 (107).

Thomas de Asshebourne, knight, appoints Richard Chaumbirleyn to act as his attorney to give to John son of Alexander Comyn of Lerpoll full seisin of three stalls (*selde*) in Dublin. At Dublin on the Wednesday before Candlemas 37 Edward III [1 Feb., 1362-3]. (Armorial sea of brown wax, defaced.)

52831 (106).

Henry del Bonk of Lyverpull grants to William son of Adam de Aynesdale and Cecily his wife, grantor's daughter, a messuage in the Castellestrete in Lyverpull, between tenements of the heirs of Roger del More and Richard son of Hugh de Aynessargh. To revert to grantor in default of issue. Witnesses: William son of Adam de Lyverpull, Richard son of Adam son of Hugh de Aynessargh, Peter de Wylton, Nicholas the clerk, Robert son of Matthew. At Lyverpull on Saturday after St. John the Baptist, 37 Edward III. [1 July, 1363]. (Seal of dark green wax, bearing a pen case (?); legend: SIG. HENRICI DEL BANK ?).

52832 (108).

Reginald Crosby quitclaims to Roger de Walton all right in a half burgage in Lyverpull in the Morestrete, and two "lands," all formerly held by Thomas de Lynacre. Witnesses: John Blakeburn, William Slene, John Hauk (?), clerk. At Lyverpull on the Tuesday after Candlemas, 13 Richard II. [8 Feb., 1389-90].

52833 (109).

Margery widow of Thomas del More of Lyverpull quitclaims to William son and heir of the said Thomas and

to Robert brother of William all dower right in her late husband's lands in Lancashire. On Friday, St. Bartholomew's day, 9 Henry IV. [24 Aug., 1408].

52834 (110).

William Flecher, chaplain, grants to William Longro and his issue by Isabel his wife, all the burgages and lands in Lyverpull held by gift of the said William. Witnesses: Robert de Derby, mayor of Lyverpull, Robert de Secome and Robert Cawdray, bailiffs. At Lyverpull, on Tuesday after the Epiphany 10 Henry IV. [8 Jan., 1408-9].

52835 (111).

William del Lunt, chaplain, grants to Adam the Barker of Lyverpull and Matilda his wife all the messuages, etc., he had by Adam's gift in Lyverpull and Kirkedale. Witnesses: Robert de Derby, mayor of Lyverpull, Robert de Caudray and Robert de Seacome, bailiffs, John de Dey, John de Brune. On Wednesday after St. Maur, 10 Henry IV. [16 Jan., 1408-9]. (Seal of red wax, bearing the letter A.)

52836 (112.)

John de Lyverpull the elder grants to Robert Fox and Richard de Bretherton, chaplains, all his messuages and lands in Lyverpull, with the dower (when it comes in) held for life by Katherine del Hogh; excepting a messuage in the Mulnestrete in which his father formerly lived. Witnesses: Richard de Crosse, mayor of Lyverpull, Robert Caudray and Henry Barker, bailiffs, Nicholas Clerk, John de Lynacre. At Lyverpull, on the eve of the Nativity of St. Mary, 11 Henry IV. [7 Sept., 1410]. (Small seal of red wax.)

52837 (113).

Roger de Derby son and heir of Robert de Derby of Lyverpull grants to Thurstan de Holcroft a burgage of his land in the Dale strete, between tenements of the late Hugh Clerk and the heirs of John de Meles, where grantor's father formerly lived; with stable, kiln, barn, gardens, two butts adjoining, turbary, common pasture, etc. Witnesses: Robert More, mayor of Lyverpull, Richard Crosse, Henry Byrom, Henry Mosok, William de Swynley. At Lyverpull, 8 February, 2 Henry VI. [1423-4]' (Seal of red wax, bearing a bird.)

52838 (114).

Joan widow of John de Lyverpull quitclaims to the mayor and community of Lyverpull all right in the messuages, etc., in the town and fields which she held for

life by grant of Robert Fox and Henry de Bretherton, chaplain. For Thurstan Holcroft, mayor, William Goldene and William Smyth, bailiffs of Lyverpull. Witnesses: Robert del More, Henry Moysoc, William Swynley, Hugh de Botyll, William Brand. At Lyverpull, on the Monday after Candlemas, 3 Henry VI. [5 Feb., 1424-5].

52839 (118).

William the Harper of Derby, son of Hugh the Harper of Lyverpull, grants to Thurstan de Holcroft of Lyverpull, merchant, the moiety of a burgage and two selions of land in Lyverpull; viz., the half burgage in the Dalestrete lying between tenements of the late Adam Colleson and the heirs of Richard de Everton. Witnesses: Richard del Crosse of Lyverpull, William Swynley, Henry Moysocke, Hugh de Botehyll, John Gebunson of Everton, William Goldene, John Lake of Lyverpull. At Lyverpull on St. Michael's day, 4 Henry VI. [29 Sept., 1425]. (Seal of red wax, showing a capital I.)

52840 (115).

William the Harper of Derby appoints Richard del Crosse to be his attorney to give seisin of the above to Thurstan de Holcroft. Dated 6 Oct., 4 Henry VI. [1425]. (Seal as above.)

52841 (117).

Quitclaim of the above by William the Harper of Derby. Witnesses: Richard del Crosse of Lyverpull, William de Swynley, Henry Moysocke, Hugh de Botehyll, John Gebunson of Everton, William Goldene, John Lake of Lyverpull. At Lyverpull, on All Saints' day, 4 Henry VI. [1 Nov., 1425]. (Seal as above).

52842 (116).

Roger de Derby, son and heir of Robert de Derby of Lyverpull, grants to Thurstan de Holcroft half a burgage of his land in Dalestrete in Lyverpull, lying between tenements of William del More and Robert de Derby; rendering to the grantor and his heirs 3s. yearly for 40 years and 10s. yearly afterwards should he wicsh to retain it. Witnesses: Richard del Crosse, Robert del More, Henry de Moysoc, Robert Caudray, Hugh de Botehull. At Lyverpull, on the eve of SS. Peter and Paul, 4 Henry VI. [28 June, 1426]. (Red seal, with letter R.)

52843 (119).

Roger de Derby son and heir of Robert de Derby of Lyverpull grants to Thurstan de Holcroft a burgage of his

land in the Dalestrete in Lyverpull, lying between tenements of Richard del Crosse and Margaret widow of Richard Caudray; rendering 6s. yearly for 40 years and 20s. afterwards if he desire to retain it. Witnesses: Richard del Crosse, Robert del More, Henry de Moysoc, Robert Caudray, Hugh de Botehyll. At Lyverpull, on the eve of SS. Peter and Paul, 4 Henry VI. [28 June, 1426]. (Seal with R as above).

52844 (120).

Henry de Bretherton, chaplain, grants to Thurstan de Holcroft of Lyverpull a half burgage of land in the Dalestrete in Lyverpull, lying between tenements of the late Robert de Seacum and the late Robert de Derby. Grantor and Thomas de Caton, chaplain, deceased, had the same by grant of Hugh the Clerke of Lyverpull. Witnesses: Richard del Crosse, Robert del More, Henry de Mosok. Robert Caudray, Hugh de Bothill. At Lyverpull, 6 March, 5 Henry VI. [1426-7]. (Seal with letter I as to Harper's deeds.)

52845 (121).

Thurstan Holcrofte of Lyverpull grants to Henry Bretherton, chaplain, all his messuages, lands, etc., in Lyverpull, Walton and Derby. Witnesses: Robert More, mayor, William Gayteshyrde and John Brethirton, bailiffs of Lyverpull, Henry Moseok, Robert Caudray. At Lyverpull, on St. Peter's Chains, 8 Henry VI. [1 August, 1430]. (Small red seal, with straw twisted round.)

52846 (636).

Henry de Brethirton, chaplain, grants to Thomas Norres, son and heir of William Norres of [West] Derby, all the messuages, etc., he had by grant of Thurstan de Holcroft in Lyverpull, Walton and Derby. Witnesses: Robert More, mayor, William Gaytehyrde and John Brethirton, bailiffs of Lyverpull, Richard Crosse, Henry de Moseok, Robert Caudray. Dated on the Tuesday before St. Lawrence, 8 Henry VI. [8 Aug., 1430]. (Small red seal, with letter W.)

52847 (637).

Quitclaim of the same by Henry de Brethirton to Thomas Norres. At Lyverpull on St. Lawrence's day, 8 Henry VI. [10 Aug., 1430]. (Seal as above. The tab is cut from a bond by . . . . Tatton rector of Malpas and John . . . . yeoman to . . . . . Robert de Bulde.)

52849 (123).

John More of Lyverpull, gentleman, and Beatrix his wife grant to Thomas Norres esquire of Speke a burgage in the Joggolour strette in Lyverpull, lying between burgages of the said John on the south and Thomas Lathum on the north. Witnesses: John Stanley, esquire, James Stanley, clerk, John Crosse, James Harebrown, Hugh Harebrown, At Lyverpull, 4 August, 7 Edward IV. [1467]. (Two small seals, shewing a pelican in its piety. Endorsed, apparently by Sir William Norris (*c.* 1550)—" The playse in Lyrpull yt Jon Mor gave to Thomas Norrys.")

[No. 52848 (122) is a quitclaim of the same, dated 5 August. The tab of the seal shows the name of James Stanley, clerk.]

52850 (124).

Mandate by the official of the archdeacon of Chester to the curate of Walton church and Lyverpole chapel to warn those unknown sons of iniquity who perpetrated various wrongs against William Longrow to make amends within 15 days. Otherwise they must be excommunicated with bells rung, candles lighted and extinguished, and the cross erect in hand. 15 February, 1498-9.

Endorsed (in English) is the warning to be read out in church:

Who so ever occupies any landes or tenementes of William Longro son of Robert Longro contrary to right, which he ogh to have by right of enheritance within the countie of Lancastre after the decesse of the saide Robert his fadre; also all those that occupien or have occupied his turbariez within Lyverpole Mosse contrary to right and his licence, and all those that have stollen or takyn away any maner of godez or catell of the said William opon any of his landez or tenementes to the value of iiijd agaynes the will of the saide William; and all counsellers, helpers, conselers, layvers or concenters and maynteiners to be openly accurse except thay make knowlage within the xv. dayes.

52851 (125.)

Acquittance (in English) by Gylbart (or, Gerbart) Corbet of the city of London " Jouner " to Sir William Norres, knight, for £10, in full satisfaction of money due for lands in Lyverpole and the fields belonging thereto. 16 Nov., 4 and 5 Philip and Mary [1557]. The sign manual of G.C. is appended. Witnesses: Roger Gernet, John Osteler of the Swanne, Thomas Molyneux and others.

52852.

Indenture, dated 18 Oct., 10 James I. [1612], between (1) Sir William Norres of Speake, K.B., and (2) Robert Rose of Wavertree, yeoman, by which (1) for £130 conveys to (2) a quarter burgage in Liverpoole (Jane Mellinge, widow, tenant), with three "loondes" in the Short Butts and three "loondes" in the Lower Hevyeloondes; one other "loonde" in the latter place, two "loondes" in the Higher Hevieloondes, and one "loonde" in the Stowtes; also two closes adjoining the Moregrene; sometime the inheritance of Gilbert Corbett deceased, of 33s. 4d. ancient rent. Edward Norres, esquire, father of (1), Dame Eleanor wife of (1), Robert Mellinge and Ellen his wife, are named. David Grifeth and William Ellison of Wavertree are attorneys of (1) to deliver seisin. The signature of William Norres is erased. Witnesses to the signature: Tho: Orme, Thomas Rabon (erased), Thomas Rose, Edw: Tyrer, Nicholas Boulton, Edw: Molineux. (Seal of red wax, showing a bird.)

LANCASHIRE CHANCERY DEPOSITIONS.

THERE are in the Public Record Office a large number of volumes and bundles of documents belonging to the Chancery Court of the Palatinate of Lancaster. They relate to the County only, and are quite distinct from the Duchy Chancery records. There is a partial calendar to the bills, but none to the answers, rejoinders and depositions. These depositions contain a great deal of information about persons and estates, and a few examples are subjoined.

THE CALDERSTONES.

(P.L. Chan. Deps., bundle 130.)

Richard Percival, merchant, who purchased the manor of Allerton in 1670, had in 1700 a contest with Samuel Legay, esq., lord of the manors of Childwall and Woolton, and other persons, concerning the commons of Allerton and Much Woolton. Four boundary stones had been set, one at Hunt's pits, another near Henshaw's house, the third at Demmings, and the other near Blundell's pits ; but complainant had had them broken and taken away.

Richard Henshaw of Much Wolton, yeoman, aged 69, deposed that he was born and brought up in Allerton and knew the boundaries. The usual meres between Allerton and Wavertree began at a place called Bowells Lane, thence ran eastward to a place called the Howe Green ditch, thence to a pond called the Little Mere, thence to a path thwarting it called the Crossgate, thence to another pond called the Great or Mickle Mere, and thence to three stones, set up upon a little ascent or rising ground, called the Dogger Stones or Caldway Stones ; at which place the township of Little Woolton joined them, one of the said stones standing in Allerton, another in Wavertree, and the third in

Little Woolton. According to these boundaries the deponent in his youth and since had known the lord and inhabitants of Allerton walk and perambulate the boundaries of that township.

Richard Lathom of Allerton, gentleman, agreed.

WIGAN CHURCH SEATS.

(P.L. Chan. Deps., bundle 87.)

In a dispute concerning a seat in Wigan Church in 1671 some interesting details were given relative to the arrangements, stained glass, etc. The claimant was William Bankes of Winstanley, son of William Bankes, esq., who had died about five years previously. The defendant was Nicholas Pennington, son of Robert son of Nicholas son of the Robert Pennington who had been town clerk of Wigan. The church had been " made uniform " about 45 years ago, *i.e.*, about 1626. Anne Pennington, widow, aged 74, deposed that the seat or seats, which stood between the second and third pillar on the north side of the middle aisle, being the uppermost seats next the pillar by the pulpit, had belonged to the Bankes family for 60 years. Mr. Pennington's burial-place was in quite another position. Before the uniforming of the church she had been at rush-bearings in the church, and in the place where the disputed seats now stand there stood old long seats, whereof the ancestors of Mr. Bankes were anciently esteemed to be owners, though everyone sat in them that would. Plaintiff's father, at the uniformity of the church, caused Robert Winstanley's father to erect and make the three uppermost seats and to set doors with locks and keys to them. There were in all five seats between the two pillars.

Gerald Bankes of Wigan, mercer, aged 63, remembered that immediately after the uniformity of the church, when viewing the coats-of-arms set upon the seats, John Dobson (then the sexton, one well acquainted with the burial-places and seats of the parishioners) told him that the ground in dispute and the five seats were appurtenant to the manor house of Winstanley. Mr. Ormeshaw (churchwarden or collector) also told him that old Mr. Bankes had paid 11s. for setting the seats up. Twenty years ago the deponent had had a conversation with the defendant concerning the scissors or shears set in a window in the glass and the letters I P on a pillar over the said seat ; and he then viewed many of the church windows and the names and coats-of-arms therein set, but found among them very few names or coats of families that had either seats or burials under

the place where such names or coats were set, but on the contrary over one Mather's burial-place was Elizabeth Bankes's name with a squirrel for her coat over it, but no seat of Bankes was there. Again in a window in the north aisle over against the font are the Standish arms (viz., the three dishes) over the burial-place belonging to the Hall of Gidlow, above which is a seat not belonging to the Standishes. Also in a window in the south aisle are the arms of Sir Roger Bradshaw, and under it the seat and burial-place formerly belonging to the family of old Mr. Lance of the Hall of Abram.

Miles Mytton, the sexton, aged 78, had known three generations of the Penningtons before the defendant, and they had never claimed the seats. He had buried seven corpses of the Bankes family between the pillars mentioned.

James Bankes, the parish clerk, aged 49, gave further evidence about the windows. In the north aisle, he said, in a window is the name of Geoffrey Shevington, over the burial-place of a certain Markland. In another window are the Standish arms, over the burial-place of the Worthingtons of Pemberton.

Margaret Bates of Ince, gave evidence on the other side, saying that before her marriage 45 years ago she was a servant of the Penningtons, and the seats were reputed to belong to that family. She usually sat in them when she came to church. There was then a standard or one of the posts of the seats that had carved on it an arrow or dart head.

William Pilkington of Wigan, gentleman, aged 67, remembered the seats before the uniformity of the church —say 55 years ago. Robert and Eleanor Penington, parents of the defendant, used them. On the pillar next to the seat are the letters I. P., and in a piece of glass over the same pew are the same letters. He remembers also that James and Sarah Bankes, plaintiff's grandparents, after their purchase of Winstanley continued to sit in the old seat of the Bankeses and were buried there. Complainant's father, however, had asserted his right to the seats now in dispute. Nicholas, the defendant, was an infant at his father's death, and was brought up in Cheshire.

It appeared that the bishop of Chester had formerly heard the case in the house of Mr. Peter Earle, then curate of Wigan.

BOUNDARIES OF AINSDALE AND BIRKDALE.

(P.L. Chan. Dep., bundle 116.)

In a contest between Henry Blundell, esq., and Charles lord Brandon in 1688 the boundaries were thus defined: Beginning at the west end of the division ditch (near the house of Alice Rimmer of Formby), along this ditch to Headbolt ditch, thence to the south end of Gitterne ditch, thence north or north-east along the ditch to a mere or pool called Gitterne Mere; from the east end of this, beginning at the Walk-milne ditch, north or north-east to another division ditch called Kettles Greave ditch, which ditch divides Ainsdale from Ranikars and leads west to a pool called White Alter. On the north side of that pool there begins another division ditch leading north to a boundary called Birkdale Cop, the said ditch dividing Birkdale from Ranikars. The deponent knew because he had gone the boundaries forty years ago (and several times since) with the then old men of the said manors. He knew the rivulets called Ainsdale Brook and Birkdale Brook; all the lands that lie within the said manors on the east side of these rivulets were during the deponent's memory, till the earl of Macclesfield recovered the same, reputed to belong to complainant's ancestors and were constantly disposed of by them and their tenants. Several parts of the ditches had become much grown up, but were not so much defaced that they could not be distinguished quite well.

Richard Formby of Formby, gentleman, aged 57, said that part of Ainsdale lay in the parish of Walton and part in the parish of Halsall; these parts were divided by a brook.

Nicholas Reynolds, of Ince Blundell, gentleman, aged 60, stated that Robert Blundell, grandfather of complainant, kept a boat on Alter Mere for his pleasure and fishing there.

MARTIN MERE.

(P.L. Chan. Deps., bundle 144.)

The boundaries of North Meols were frequently in dispute, many of the depositions being printed in Dr. Farrer's *North Meols* (105–109). In 1714 there were further lengthy depositions taken owing to disputes between the lords of the manors adjoining Martin Mere. The mere had recently been drained, the work having been begun in 1693, and there were no ancient boundaries to go by. Peter Rimmer of North Meols, husbandman, aged 49,

deposed to the bounds of that manor. They went from Snutterstone to Hundred Lane, Crow Tree and Howard House. When Martin Mere was covered with water the persons who went or viewed the boundaries reckoned Halsall church and Howard's house, taken in a direct line, to be the boundary of the manor of North Meols. He had never heard of any bounds within the mere, in former times, between the manor of North Meols and the manors of Scarisbrick, Holmeswood and Holmes, and did not believe the respective lords knew their exact shares of the mere as long as it remained covered with water. Most part of the mere had been common to any one to fish in.

EGGERGARTH.

(P.L. Chan. Deps., bundle 97.)

This hamlet came into question about 1678 in disputes over the Lydiate estates, Sir Charles Anderton being complainant. John Farrer of Downholland, yeoman, aged 52, deposed that till about ten years previously there were only ten messuages or cottages in Eggergarth, which was reputed to be in Lydiate. The constable of Lydiate was sometimes chosen from the inhabitants of Eggergarth. The constable of Downholland was quite distinct.

STRAY NOTES.

An Old Winwick House.—In the village of Winwick there stands a good house, built in what is called the "Queen Anne style," which has over the front door, carved on the upper part of the large keystone, a cardioid shield between palm branches. On this there are, in raised characters, the letters and date:

P
W A
1717

These stand for the Rev. William Pilkington, LL.D., rector of Croston, who married at Winwick, in 1705, Alice, daughter of John Launder, of New Hall in Ashton-in-Makerfield, and widow of Legh Bankes, of Winstanley, to whom she had been married at Winwick in 1703; she died in 1747. On the lower part of the keystone there are incised in script letters, the initials

M P

which stand for their daughter and heiress, Margaret Pilkington, who was the first wife of the Rev. Streynsham Master, M.A., vicar of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and afterwards patron and rector of Croston, to whom she was married in 1734; she died in 1757, aged 49. Further particulars of these persons will be found in *Some Notices of the Family of Master*, by the Rev. George Streynsham Master, printed in 1874 for private circulation, and in *Local Gleanings*, ii., 95, and the *Victoria County History of Lancashire*, iv., 147.—J.P.R.

Booth Family of Manchester.—The following entries are written in an old Rheims Testament which once belonged to a family named Hall; possibly the words "father" and "mother" should be read as "father-in-law" and "mother-in-law":

Thomas Booth Junr died March 3. 1785.
Thomas Hall (my uncle) Died March 29. 1785.
Henry Booth of Manchester Died March 16. 1786.
Thomas Booth (my father) Died Sep. 27th. 1787.
John Booth of Manchester died August 11. 1789.
My mother Booth died June 14th 1792.

—J.P.R.

CHETHAM EPITAPH.—The following epitaph at Leghorn in Italy was copied by the late Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, of Langton, Yorkshire :

> Vivit Regum sorte beatior | Cujus cineres | Humili hac requiescunt urnâ | Georgius Chetham | Patri Jacobo de Turton in agro Lancast. Angliæ Armigero | Filius natu secundus. Nat. Prid. Non. Decembris A.D. 1678. | Ab antiquo majorum stemmate | Neque tamen vetustate stirpis | Quam prisca morum probitate | Magis illustrium | Oriundus | Quorum egregiis vestigiis | Dum pressius inhæreret | Mira indolis suavitate omnibus charus | Etiam ab incunabilis | Castus pius fidelis hilaris sobrius sedulus | Alieni | Nequaquam appetens | Sui | Parcus nimis nec profusus | Immobili tenore vitæ | Nisi perpetuo virtutum incremento | In meliorem mutaretur | Indicio majora spondens | Eheu ! | Vix florenti juventa | Lethali apoplexia correptus | Si lustra computas | Morte immatura | Sin virtutes | Mature occubuit | xvij Cal. Aprilis A.D. 1701. | In piam memoriam | Cognati hæc marmora | Mœsti dicam ? | Lœti posuere | Non enim ad luctum moritur qui ita vixit. | Abi Viator | Ac imiteris | Nec quicquam putes mansurum | tibi inviolabile | Cras fortasse tu quoque silebis. |
>
> ARMS : A griffin segreant, a bordure bezantée, a crescent for difference.

—J.P.R.

PETER CLAYTON, RECTOR OF NORTH MEOLS.—This rector died 30 Nov. 33 Elizabeth (1590), as appears by the depositions concerning his estate taken a little later. He had lands at Easington in Yorkshire, Leyland and Tockholes, this last appearing to be his native place. The beneficiaries included his son John Clayton *alias* Inman, and Mary Clayton *alias* Inman ; they appear to have been illegitimate, though in one place John is called " son and heir " ; Chester Recognizance Roll 258, m. 3, 6 ; and *Deputy Keeper's Report*, xxxix, app. 72. This supplements the account in *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii., 228.

JAMES WORRALL, RECTOR OF AUGHTON.—His will, dated 4 Aug., 1651, and proved 4 Aug., 1653, is at Somerset House (98 Brent). He desired to be buried in the parish church of Aughton, near where his predecessors had been buried. He mentions Margaret Worrall his mother, Robert his son, and Edward Stockley his brother-in-law. Worrall was presented to the rectory by Stockley in 1646 ; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii. 289.

THE EARL OF CHESTER'S ADVOWRIES.—At the Chester Court on 20 Sept., 1323, Henry son of William de Orel summoned Richard le Bruyn to answer for taking a cow of his at Childrethorneton in the previous July. The defendant said he was in charge of the earl's advowries. Plaintiff had taken refuge in the county on account of a felony committed in Lancashire and therefore came into the earl's advowry (or protection) and was liable to an annual payment for that protection; the cow was taken in distraint, because nothing had been paid. The plaintiff said he was born at Orel, was legitimate and free, not a fugitive for felony or anything else, and not a villein. Therefore he did not come under the earl's advowry. In support of his claim he produced the following writing:

> A touz cex qe cestes letres verront ou orront Gilbert de Sotheworth viscont de Lancastre, sir Richard de Molyneus persone de Sefton, Gilbert de Halsale, Richard le Walshe, Johan le Norays, William le Coudray, Robert de Grelle, William de Molyneus, Thomas de Hale coroner de Derbishire, Wauter de Aughton, Robert de Molyneus de Thornton, et Henry de Walton salutz en Dieu. Sachiez qe Henry le fitz William de Orel fu nez en la vile de Oryl en Derbishire e est franke home e de franche condicion de aler et revener en touz lyus a sa volunte quites de totes maneres de malvaitez, felonies et naivetez et pur tels le savoms et tesmoigms saunz chalange estre de chekune persone; purquai nous prioms a totes gentz le dit Henry tenir de tel condicion. En tesmoignaunce de quele chose a cestes letres overtes avoms mis nos seals. Escrit a chastel de Liverpole le Jeudy en lendemain de la feste de seint Laurence en lan del regne le roi Edward fitz al tres noble roi Edward xvij^{me} (11 Aug., 1323).

The decision was given in plaintiff's favour (Chester Plea Roll 35, m. 20d). The place named seems to be Orrell in Sefton parish. Similar cases occur in the next roll, when Hugh son of Adam de Russhale and others vindicated their birth and freedom from offence. (Roll 36, m. 14, 14d.)

COINING IN CHESHIRE.—John de Shrowesbury, abbot of Norton, was charged with having in 1404 and later coined nobles, scutes and farthings to the deception of the king's people; but he was found not guilty. (Chester Plea Roll 126, m. 3d.) A "scute" was a half-noble (3s. 4d.) In 1416 Michael Ith' *alias* Michael Flemyng of Lyverpole,

a goldsmith, was charged with making counterfeit money at Lacheford in September, 1415—viz.: gold and gilded nobles, halfpence and farthings, to the value of £200, and silver money, "grotes," of the values of 2d., 1d., ½d., and ¼d. On trial he was acquitted. (Roll 120, m. 23.) Another case is recorded in 1440, when Richard Bannester of Chester, and late of Heskeith in Lancashire, gentleman, was accused of having coined 10 nobles of gold and 3 groats of silver at Nantwich on 22 Sept., 1438, uttering the same as the king's coinage. Further he had on Tuesday in Easter week in the following year (7 April) broken into Daresbury church, taken a book called "a Masse boke" (worth 10 marks) and thrown a chalice, with the Body of Christ exhibited therein, to the ground, and also taken a spoon (value 2s.) of the goods of Richard Donbaben and John Pykeryng, the churchwardens. He denied the coining, and as to the theft said he was a clerk and demanded the ecclesiastical privilege. A book was given to him and he read as a clerk. Thereupon James Huyton, as deputy of John Burdet, Decr. Bacc., archdeacon of Chester, claimed him for the church court. The jury at Chester said that accused was not guilty of the coining but was guilty of the theft. He was accordingly delivered up to the ordinary as a clerk. (Roll 145, m. 33d.) Two or three years later Henry Halstidde of Brereclif and John Tatersall of Burneley in Lancashire, were also charged with making false money, but were acquitted. (Roll 148, m. 13.)

West Kirby Registers.—With the exception of entries regarding the Coventry and Glegg families the earliest Register of West Kirby, 1561–1619, portions of which are almost illegible, does not appear to contain much of interest. The two following entries, however, may be worth noting by local genealogists:

1605. Oct. 17 Joh. . . Standishe & Ellena Blundell, mar:

1610. July 27 Joh'es Cotton Cler. et peregrinus, bur:

None of the above are West Kirby names.—F.C.B.

The Value of a Guinea.—A Chester Plea Roll (No. 490) of 1680 records a complaint by John Pinington. He had on 2 March lost at Tarvin a coin, *anglice*, "one Guiney peece of gould," value £1 1s. 6d.; and Thomas Cheshire of the same place had found it and would not return it to him. The result is not recorded. Mr. Penney has a note on the value of this coin, first minted in 1662, in his edition

of *Sarah Fell's Household Book*, p. 572: "The first value was 20s., but the price soon went up to 21s. 6d., and in 1694 to 30s., owing to the deterioration of the silver coinage. In 1698 the value came down to 21s. 6d., and in 1717 to 21s."

The Hospitallers in Cheshire.—In 1347 an inquiry was made as to the privileges claimed by the Knights of St. John. The reply is interesting as stating the townships in which they had tenants to be summoned to their courts. They had views of frankpledge at *Nantwich* for Nantwich, Brouneshurst, Copenhale, Munshull and Alsacher; at *Larketon*, for Larketon, Lachecote, Okhull, Tiresford, le Rode, Teverton, Prestlond, Holowe, Chesewys, Eddeslegh, Setebuk, Rydelegh, Woikeslowe, Haddelegh, Cuselegh, Astelegh, Tussyngham, Eage, Tilstan, Stretton, Barton, Chirton, Golburn Belowe, Hatton, Foukestapelford, Bruynstapelford and Chester; at *Frodesham*, for Frodesham, Alvandeley, Thornton, Kyngelegh, Nottley and Elton; at *Tatton*, for Tatton, Knottesford, Nethertabbelegh, Sladhurst, Merbury, Northwych, Lymme, Mulinton, Leghe, Cumberbach and Roustorne; at *Middlewich*, for Middlewich, Sondebache, Swetenham, Twemelowe, Crauenache, Stubbes, and Brerton; at *Fulshawe*, for Fulshawe, Chorley, Eggesley, Cholford, Wythyngton, Sudyngton and Asthull. The courts were held yearly at Michaelmas, except at Middlewich, where two courts were held, at Michaelmas and Easter. In support of this and other privileges they produced a charter granted by Randle III., as Duke of Brittany, earl of Chester and Richmond. See Chester Plea Roll 59, m. 8.

John Coe, minister of Lymm.—In Ormerod's *Cheshire* (i., 594) the only date for this incumbent is "1661 in, et ante." In some Lancashire depositions of 1647 he is already described as "minister of Lymm," being 35 years of age. His testimony was that twelve years previously (*i.e.*, about 1635) he was witness to a lease made by Thomas Ireland of Bewsey esq. to William Marsh gent. (the plaintiff in the suit) of a tenement in Little Bolton occupied by Robert Bordman of Great Bolton. The tenancy was to begin after the death of the said Robert and of Ralph Bordman his son; Pal. of Lanc. Chancery Depositions, bundle 42.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

PRESENTED JANUARY 20, 1921.

THE subjoined table demonstrates the membership of the Society on January 1st, 1921, and although there has been a considerable increase in the annual subscription it is pleasing to observe the comparatively small diminution in our numbers.

MEMBERSHIP.

	Annual.	Life.	Associate.	Honorary.	Total.
1st Jan., 1920	194	10	—	8	212
1st Jan., 1921	187	10	—	8	205
Gain	—	—	—	—	—
Loss	7	—	—	—	7

The Council express regret for the death of the following four members, viz. : Mr. P. C. Thicknesse, Mr. David Scott, Mr. Robert Norris and Mrs. Alfred Fletcher.

Eight new members have been elected during the year under review.

In the course of the past year nine meetings were held. The first was the Annual General Meeting, when a large number of excellent archæological items were displayed by means of lantern slides ; the seventh was held at the Reference Library, by kind permission of the Library, Museum and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, when the additions to the Binns Collection were exhibited.

In view of the constantly increasing expenses attendant upon the production of the Annual Volume of *Transactions*, it was found necessary to propose the increase of the annual subscription to £1 11s. 6d. This was duly carried into

effect at a Special General Meeting, held on December 9th.

The first summer meeting of the session took place on 29th May, when the members travelled to Manchester, where, under the guidance of Mr. J. J. Phelps, Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, they visited the Roman fort. The remains of the wall were viewed, and the whole site of the Roman camp vividly described. The party then, by the kindness of the Governor, visited the Old College of Manchester, the former house of the Earls of Derby, now Chetham's Hospital. Here the great banqueting hall, the double-storied cloister, of which there is only one other example in England, the ancient library, and the various rooms and fine old furniture were seen. Mr. Phelps gave an account of the building, and pointed out the various objects of interest. By kind permission of the Dean, the Cathedral was visited. The Rev. H. A. Hudson, M.A., F.S.A., gave an interesting lecture on the old church. The nave, choir, aisles, splendid screens, and beautifully carved choir stalls were much admired.

The second summer meeting took place on 3rd July, to Ormskirk and Aughton. Canon Haynes, Vicar of Ormskirk, met the members at the Church, and pointed out the various features of antiquarian interest. This church is one of the three churches in England which has both a spire and a tower, the tower being built about 1540, to receive the bells of Burscough Priory. The tenor bell dates from 1497, being re-cast in 1576, and is beautifully decorated. The oldest portion of the church is the Norman arch in the chancel, belonging to the late eleventh century. Here were seen in the Derby Chapel (the burial place of the Earls of Derby for nearly 300 years) the alabaster figures of Sir Thomas Stanley (1459) and his son, the first Earl of Derby (1504) and their wives. The members next visited Aughton Church, where the rector, the Rev. R. F. Markham, explained its details. This church has recently been restored with great care, the very fine 16th century oak roofs of the nave and aisle having been exposed to

view. It has a Norman doorway, and the newly discovered Anglian cross dates a church on this site to pre-Conquest days.

No discoveries of archæological importance have been reported during the past year.

It having been communicated to the Council that there was a possibility of injury occurring to the existing remains of Stanlaw Abbey, the Council, on August 14th, visited the site and inspected the ruins, which consist of a short length of wall, containing a doorway having a four-centred arch, several piers—not *in situ*—and a large arched drain. It would appear that there is no immediate danger to be apprehended to these fragments.

It is expected that the volume of *Transactions* for 1919 will shortly be in the hands of the members. Various circumstances have militated against its earlier issue; it will, however, be found to be fully equal in standard to the previous volumes.

The Society desires to thank the Editors of the following publications for kindly inserting notices of the various papers read before the Society: *Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser, Birkenhead News, Chester Courant, Cheshire Observer, Liverpool Courier,* and *Liverpool Daily Post.*

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS ELECTED, 1920.

Member.	Proposer.
John F. Jones.	W. H. Williams.
Mrs. A. Cuthbert Woods.	Dr. F. W. Bailey, D.S.O.
S. Ellis.	E. Cuthbert Woods, L.D.S.
Godfrey W. Matthews.	S. W. Phipps.
W. T. Rogers.	J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.
R. H. Linaker.	R. Stewart-Brown, M.A., F.S.A.
W. Heaton Wakefield.	F. C. Larkin, F.R.C.S.
W. Rimmer Teare.	W. Ferguson Irvine, M.A., F.S.A.

PAPERS READ, 1920.

Jan. 29. Lantern Evening
(*Arranged by the Photographic Committee*).

Feb. 12. "The Evolution of our Alphabet." By J. R. LOGAN, M.B.

,, 26. "Notes on the Township of Liscard, with Extracts from the Journal of John Hough, Lord of the Manor, 1752–1797." By E. CUTHBERT WOODS, L.D.S.

Mar. 11. "Notes on the recently recovered Plan of Old St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool." By HENRY PEET, M.A., F.S.A.

,, 25. "A Notice of the existing Clayton Arms, formerly on their house in Water Street, Liverpool." By Dr. R. T. BAILEY, M.B.E.

"The Camera as an aid to Archæology." By F. H. CROSSLEY, F.S.A.

Oct. 29. "Recent Additions to the Binns Collection." By G. T. SHAW.

Nov. 11. Exhibition of illustrations of Norman Doorways.

,, 25. "Three Mediæval Carved Oak Panels from Tarporley." By Rev. W. ST. J. TIMBRELL, M.A.

"Some Notes on the Witter Family." By R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A., F.S.A.

Dec. 9. "Leasowe Castle: its Owners and History." By E. CUTHBERT WOODS, L.D.S.

REPORT OF THE HON. LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1920.

As in previous years the library of the Society has been open at each of the meetings, and members find much interest in referring to, and examining, the numerous interesting volumes which it contains. Sixty-two volumes have been borrowed from the library by members, and 79 volumes and parts have been added.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the following for their very kind donations of books to the library:

F. Charles Larkin, Esq., F.R.C.S., Vice-President—
The History and Description of Leeds Castle, Kent, by Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., 1869.
The Cheshire Sheaf, 3rd series, vol. xii., Jan.-Dec., 1916.

F. C. Beazley, Esq., F.S.A., Vice-President—
The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, vol. xxxi.
Archæologia, vol. 69.

J. J. Lewis, Esq.—
Vol. i., series i., *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

REGINALD THRELFALL BAILEY.
Hon. Librarian.

20*th January,* 1921.

The Hon. Treasurer in account with The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

Year Ending December 31, 1920

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	....		....	17	8	2
Subscriptions	....		....	209	9	6
Donations :						
T. W. Rundell, towards cost of volume	0	10	6			
J. Paul Rylands, ,, ,,	5	0	0			
Robert Gladstone ,, ,,	10	0	0			
A Member ,, ,,	42	0	0			
C. R. Hand, illustrations to paper	5	0	0			
Robert Gladstone, additional payment, Life Membership	5	5	0			
				67	15	6
Interest on Consols	....		....	7	9	8
Blocks sold	....		....	0	15	0
Bank Interest	....		....	4	18	1
Reserve Fund.—Consols £2 10s. per cent. (Scrip in hands of Hon. Treasurer) :—						
£144 3 8 Bought Aug. 8, 1898						
65 16 4 ,, Nov. 6, 1906						
12 14 10 ,, Aug. 16, 1907						
27 5 2 ,, Feb. 4, 1908						
50 0 0 ,, Jan. 31, 1913						
£300 0 0						
Scrip examined Jan. 7, 1921. Reginald Threlfall Bailey.						
Subscriptions in arrear, 1920 (3)	3	3	0			
Subscriptions paid in advance	6	16	6			
Bills due and payable by this Society	Nil.					
				£307	15	11

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent, one year to June 30, 1920	10	10	0			
,, ,, ,, Bookcases	1	1	0			
				11	11	0
Rent,[1] stock-room (one-half)	....			2	10	0
Rates,[1] ,, ,, ...	....			1	2	9
Refreshments	....			10	8	4
Honorarium, Hon. Editor	13	2	6			
,, Hon. Secretary	13	2	6			
				26	5	0
Vol. LXXI. Indexing	3	3	0			
,, Earthworks Reports	0	18	10			
,, Illustrations	7	0	6			
				11	2	4
Stock-keeper's fee				1	1	0
Postage				0	0	10
Printing, stationery and notices of meetings				23	10	6
Subscriptions to other Societies				3	2	0
Fire Insurance to March 25, 1921				0	8	0
R. & R. Clark, postage on blocks				0	5	7
Paid for one copy, Vol. LXX.				0	10	6
Lantern expenses				2	1	6
Postages, Hon. Secretary, Editor and Treasurer				3	0	0
				£96	19	4
Balance in bank[2]				210	16	7
				£307	15	11

1 Shared with Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

2 Cost of Vol. LXXI., about £180, has still to be met out of this balance.

Audited and found correct, *January 7th*, 1921,
Reginald Threlfall Bailey.

NESTON PUBLIC

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CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES,

November 28th, 1920.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

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REPORT

OF THE

EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

THE archaeological world is beginning to resume its normal activities, though excavation work and the general work of Societies is hampered by the high cost of labour and printing. The Report from Ireland also shows that the disturbed state of that country has greatly affected archaeological work there.

Reports from England and Wales seem to show that the destruction and damage to earthworks, which it was feared would result from military entrenchments and other activities due to the war, have not materialized—at any rate to the extent anticipated. The only case brought to notice in the present Report is one of some slight damage to the ramparts of Poundbury, in Dorsetshire, which was used as a camp for German prisoners of war.

Two cases referred to under the heading of "Destruction" point to weaknesses in the "Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act," which detract very much from its usefulness. The case of Penmaenmawr, where the hill-fort is undergoing rapid destruction under a lease granted to a quarrying company, emphasises the fact that the Act contains no provision for the payment of compensation to the owners of any ancient monument, who would suffer pecuniarily if it were taken over by the public. In the other case, where Bokerley Dyke, on the borders of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, is suffering greatly from the burrowing of rabbits, it is not clear whether this would constitute "neglect" within the meaning of Clause 6 of the Act, which would justify the Ancient Monuments Board in taking action for the preservation of the dyke. There can be little doubt that the

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

BERKSHIRE.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., reports the following unrecorded earthworks:—

——— Hampstead Marshall. Two "tumuli," shown as such on the O.S. maps, in Hampstead Marshall Park, are wrongly marked. They are actually castle mounds.

——— Crookham. A square moat, the site of Crookham Manor.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—A small earthwork situated on the right bank of the River Llwchwr, near Llandennech, was reported to the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting, on the 9th September, 1920.

——— Llanllwni. The statement in the last Report that felling of timber had shown that an earthwork at Llanllwni had no enclosure, and must be classed as a simple mound and ditch, has been found to be incorrect. Further clearance of timber has revealed the existence of a bailey, previously hidden by dense undergrowth, and the work remains classed as "mount and bailey."

CUMBERLAND-NORTHUMBERLAND.—At a joint visit of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne to the Roman Wall in September, 1920, Mr. G. Simpson pointed out in the vallum, the earthwork which runs behind the stone wall at varying distances, a series of depressions which occur over considerable stretches at roughly regular intervals, and appear to correspond with a partial filling up of the fosse of the vallum in the line of the depressions, as though they had been caused by the construction of gaps in the vallum, with corresponding causeways over the fosse.

DEVONSHIRE.—The Devonshire Association, in co-operation with certain other societies and public bodies interested, successfully opposed the Bill for the Incorporation of the Dartmoor and District Hydro-Electric Supply Company, which proposed the exploitation of Dartmoor and the destruction of several of the pre-historic remains thereon.

DORSETSHIRE.—The "Cerne Giant," a figure incised on the turf of a hillside at Cerne Abbas, has been presented to the National Trust for preservation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports many unrecorded barrows, including fifteen Long barrows and fifty Round barrows, which are not marked in the O.S. maps (1903 edition).

HAMPSHIRE.—New Forest. Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., has found an oval earthwork in Sloden Wood, with spread and wasted banks, much hidden by fern and undergrowth. It was apparently an enclosure surrounding the sites of two pottery kilns.

——— Mr. O. G. S. Crawford also reports many unrecorded barrows from the County (including the Isle of Wight), both Long and Round.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., and the Hon. Sec. have found traces of a sunken way, which appears to have run from the "Devil's Dyke" at Marford, on the River Lea, two miles from Wheathampstead, to "Beech Bottom," near St. Alban's, and to have continued thence to an apparently unrecorded bastion-like earthwork at St. Alban's close to the River Ver and opposite Verulamium. A sunken way appears to have run also from the ford at Marford for some distance to the north of the Lea.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE-SHROPSHIRE.—Mitchells Fold, a stone circle on Stapeley Hill, on the border of these two counties, has been handed over to the Office of Works, through the influence of Sir Offley Wakeman, for preservation as an ancient monument.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—The attention of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has been called, through Dr. Philip Jones, to a circular earthwork, apparently unrecorded and not marked in the O.S. maps, situated a little to the east of Cranmore Tower, near Leigh-on-Mendip. The earthwork, which presents some unusual features, is close to the ancient road along the Mendips, which probably follows a pre-Roman trackway.

SUSSEX.—Mr. H. S. Toms reports that there are indications that an earthwork on Waterpit Hill, about a mile north of Falmer, which now consists merely of a bank and ditch, may be the remains of a large enclosure, probably an old manor boundary. Traces found by Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft show that the enclosure may have had an original circuit of some seven miles.

——— Dr. Eliot Curwen reports that he has made representations concerning a fine stretch of what he regards as a "Celtic" Road with a Circus on Park Brow, Sompting, to the farmer who farms the land, with a view to staying further depredations by flint-pickers.

WILTSHIRE.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports the following unrecorded earthworks, besides many barrows hitherto unrecorded :—

——— East Knoyle. A square moat.

——— Chicklade. A square camp in Great Ridge Wood.

WILTSHIRE.—North Savernake. A square earthwork, 1¾ miles S.E. of Marlborough, just N. of Furze Coppice House. The rampart and ditch outside it are exceptionally well preserved. There are traces of entrances on the E. and W. and a broad flat bank on the N. to the west of and in line with the northern vallum. There are reasons for supposing this work to be the "Evesbury" mentioned in the perambulations of Savernake Forest of A.D. 1300.

——— Collingbourne Kingston. An earthwork at Crowdon Clump, 1¾ miles S.E. of Easton village. This is a contour work whose vallum partly coincides with a small bank surrounding the clump, but is traceable inside the vallum and ditch on the N.W. and outside it on the N. and N.E. From its position it can be identified with an "eorthburg" mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon bounds of Great Bedwyn. (*See Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, June, 1921, p. 287.)

YORKSHIRE.—The Yorkshire Archaeological Society has appointed an Ancient Monuments Committee to watch over all the ancient monuments of the county, including earthworks.

——— The same Society has protested against the filling in of the ditch of an earthwork on Langton Wold, Malton. The owner referred the protest to the tenant, and no further damage has been done.

DESTRUCTION.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Beauchamp Wadmore reports that the course of the brook "Til" at Yielden has been diverted so that the brook now flows within the outer moat of the earthwork known as "Yielden Castle."

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Penmaenmawr. The quarrying away of this hill-fort, to which attention was recently called in the public press, continues. Unfortunately, the terms of the lease granted to the quarrying Company make it impossible for the destruction to be stayed, except upon payment of compensation, which is not forthcoming.

DORSETSHIRE. — During the war, a large hutment for German prisoners-of-war was placed on the eastern slopes of Poundbury, the pre-Roman camp on the outskirts of Dorchester, and the camp itself was enclosed for the use of the prisoners. Captain J. E. Acland reports that, although there has been no serious mutilation of the ramparts, the banks appear to have been lowered or worn away in some places, either by the sentries or by wear and tear.

DORSETSHIRE - HAMPSHIRE.—With reference to last year's Report, which called attention to the damage being done to Bokerley Dyke, on the borders of these counties, by the burrowing of rabbits, Dr. Eric Gardner reports that the destruction is amazing. There are lengths of the dyke where the ditch is filled up nearly to the level with fresh white

chalk, while the corresponding rampart is so riddled that the crest is often only a thin coating of turf over a honeycombed area of vallum.

LANCASHIRE.—Stainton-in-Furness. The enclosure of a "British Settlement" at Stone Close, the gradual destruction of which by quarrying has been chronicled in various Reports, has now finally disappeared. (*See* Reports for 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1916.)

MIDDLESEX.—South Mimms. The last Report contained a description of an earthwork on Warren Gate Farm in this parish (not Warren Green). We regret to learn that the sunken way leading up to the work, which was recorded as a new discovery, has now been ploughed up and filled in.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports that the damage due to mining operations within and outside Cannington Park Camp, referred to in the Reports for 1916 and 1919, has now ceased. (*See also* under Exploration.)

EXPLORATION.

BERKSHIRE.—The excavations at Wayland's Smithy, begun in 1919 by Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine, Town Clerk of Abingdon, under the direction of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., as mentioned in the last Report, were continued in 1920, by permission of the Earl of Craven, who kindly provided the labour. The attempt to explore a famous legendary site has met with considerable success, and it is now clear that a Long barrow, since denuded, originally covered the cruciform chamber, many stones of which are still standing. The barrow seems to have had squared ends, and remains of a revetment were traced along both sides. The brushwood was cleared and three beech trees felled, as their roots were interfering with the monument. Many of the stones that enclosed the mound were found underground and left uncovered. A report by Mr. Peers and Mr. Reginald Smith, based on a plan by the Rev. C. Overy, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries in December, 1920, and the human bones discovered in the chambers on the edge of the barrow have been examined by Mr. Dudley Buxton.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Excavations undertaken at Bryn Gefeilian, near Capel Curig, Bettws-y-coed, by members of the Nant Conway Antiquarian Society, have revealed an early Roman fort, which is being explored.

——— Excavations at Craig Lwyd, Penmaenmawr, have resulted in the discovery of a manufactory of stone axes.

——— The excavation of the Roman fort at Segontium has been begun by the Committee formed for the purpose, as mentioned in the last Report. The ditches and pits outside the fort on the west side are at present under exploration.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The Cambrian Archaeological Association is continuing the exploration of the hill-fort at Penmaenmawr in advance of the quarrying, which is gradually destroying it.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—The hill fort of Dinorben, Kinmell Park, near Abergele, is being explored by the Abergele and District Antiquarian Association.

DORSETSHIRE.—Dorchester. The making of paths and drains in the German prisoners' camp at Poundbury brought to light several ancient burials, *viz.*, two large stone coffins, one lead coffin, and one burial of a child with a simple bronze torc round the neck-bone, now in the Dorset County Museum. The stone coffins remain *in situ*, and are reported to have contained no grave goods.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, on the initiative of the President (Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.), has started an Excavation Fund, and appointed a Committee to carry out systematic excavation work in the county, in order to throw light upon the origin of the camps and tumuli, and to examine the Roman sites.

HAMPSHIRE.—Barley Pound, a Norman earthwork in the parish of Crondall, has been investigated by a Committee of the Farnham Field Club, under the presidency of Brigadier-General White, of Farnham.

——— Hengistbury Head. These excavations have been continued at intervals during the past year by Mr. H. St. George Gray on behalf of the owner, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge. A considerable amount of trenching has been carried out on the west side of the new "Nursery Garden" and a little south of the shore of Christchurch Harbour, in a part which had been but slightly examined by the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries in 1911-12. Structurally not much of interest has been brought to light except drains cut into sand some 2½ feet below the surface, some pits, and a couple of small hearths. The finds cover the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Hundredweights of pottery of various types have been collected; bronze fibulæ, two Gaulish coins, Kimmeridge shale, portions of querns and crucibles, spindlewhorls, flint implements, and one or two nearly complete pots are among the specimens found.

——— A Twin barrow and a Round barrow at Roundwood, near Laverstoke, have been examined by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on behalf of the owner, Sir William Portal, F.S.A. Unfortunately the Twin barrow had been opened before, and nothing further was found in it, while the Round barrow contained only a cremated interment with no other relics.

MIDDLESEX.—Following out a suggestion made in the Report for last year, the British Archaeological Society, the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies have appointed a Committee to consider the question of ex-

cavations at Brockley Hill on the site of the Roman station of Sulloniacae. The Committee has not yet taken any action.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Margidunum. Owing to the excessive cost of labour, excavations have been continued only to a limited extent. Dr. F. Oswald has, however, personally explored a portion of the site, and has discovered the flooring—an inferior *Opus Signinum*—of third to fourth century buildings, situated upon the filled in western ditches of the station.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Buckland Dinham. Following a complete survey of the remains of a mound and stones at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh, in 1915, excavations were conducted on the site from 28th September to 8th October, 1920, by the Somerset Earthworks Committee (Mr. H. St. George Gray, director; Dr A Bulleid, hon. sec.). The standing stones of oolitic limestone at the east end were found to rest on rock at a depth of only 1·5 feet below the surface. It had previously been stated that these stones, the largest standing 10 feet above the present surface, penetrated the ground to a depth equal to the height of the stones above the surface. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. xxi., Part 1, p. 42.*) The remains proved to be those of a much mutilated chambered Long barrow, and some of the finds indicated that the place had been overrun by Romano-Britons. Two large and some three dozen smaller stones (glauconite sandstone), formerly forming part of the chambers, were uncovered. A full record has been made and a report will be issued later.

——— Cannington Park Camp. Further trial excavations carried out at this camp by Mr. C. Bazell, assisted by Mr. M. B. Bazell, have shown definitely that the original fortifications consisted of dry stone walling, carefully constructed, and of great strength. Quantities of shore pebbles, apparently collected for use as sling-stones, were found, as well as late-Celtic pottery and a human skeleton buried in a contracted position. As regards the latter finds, Mr. H. St. George Gray reports that the most interesting piece of pottery is an ornamented handle of rare form, a little larger but precisely of the same type as one found in the Glastonbury Lake Village. (*Plate lxxxi., No. F213, of the monograph on the subject.*) Mr. Gray found that the tibiae of the skeleton were decidedly platycnemic, giving a latitudinal index of 600. Besides the finds at the camp, Mr. Bazell has found a few objects among the burials on the Quarry Hill opposite, which are obviously battle burials, among them a flint arrow-head and an iron spike.

SUSSEX.—Excavations have been carried out by Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. E. C. Curwen at a pre-Roman village site on Rewell Hill, near Arundel. (See under Bibliography.)

WILTSHIRE —The pre-Roman village site (Early Iron Age) at All Cannings Cross, near Devizes, has been further explored by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington; among other finds a fibula of the La Tène period was discovered, enabling them to date the site.

YORKSHIRE.—The work of excavation at the Romano-British coast-guard fort at Goldsborough, near Whitby, referred to in the last Report, has now been completed.

——— The Roman fort at Ilkley has been further excavated this summer by Messrs. A. M. Woodward and P. W. Dodd. A granary and what was probably the Commandant's house have been uncovered, a larger and a smaller hypocaust having been found in connection with the latter. The finds of pottery are similar to those of last year, and the coins range over the same period. No tiles bearing stamps have been found. It is hoped to continue the excavations next year.

IRELAND.

Mr. T. J. Westropp reports as follows:

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

Owing to the very disturbed state of Ireland for so many years, local bodies seem averse to undertaking the preservation of early earthworks, or ring walls. Some forts have been cleared of trees of late years, but Mr. Westropp is not aware of any unrecorded earthworks being brought to light.

DESTRUCTION.

Mr. Westropp has seen some slight cases of injury here and there, but there is no case of destruction within his knowledge.

EXPLORATION.

Co. Down.—Excavations have been undertaken in the great fort of Downpatrick, about the age and character of which much controversy has arisen. Pottery, probably of feudal times, has been found, but—so far as Mr. Westropp is informed — nothing very definite to date its origin, as apart from its occupation, has been unearthed.

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SCHEME for Recording
ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS and FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

REVISED 1910.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee in the above Scheme stands as follows :—

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.

X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Copies of the Scheme, containing 43 plans illustrating the various classes of Earthworks, can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Price 1/- each, 7/6 for 12 copies.

NOTE.—If any Society or individual has spare copies of the Committee's Reports for 1908, and earlier years, the Hon. Secretary would be very much obliged if they would let him know, as copies are very scarce and much sought after.

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